The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3550. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Arrival of the Prize Steamer Princess Royal at Philadelphia.

A True Statement of the Charleston Affair.

The Blockade Not Raised, Even Temporarily.

THE MERCEDITA NOT SUNK.

The Rebels Deceived as to her Condition.

Only Two of Our Vessels Injured---The Mercedita and the Keystone State.

THE QUAKER CITY NOT IN ACTION.

One of the Rebel Rams Driven Off by the Housatonic.

The Whole Affair an Attempt to Recapture the Princess Royal.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Feb. 8.

The iron steamer *Princess Royal*, in charge of Acting Master EDWARD VAN SICK, arrived off the Navy-yard to-day. She brings highly important intelligence, both as relates to her capture and the rebel attack on our blockading squadron at Charleston, showing conclusively that *there is no foundation for the assumption of the rebels that the blockade of Charleston was ever raised by the departure of the United States fleet, only two vessels out of the eight or ten having been disabled or obliged to leave.*

It appears from the statement of an intelligent eye witness that the cause of the attack of the rebel rams on our squadron, was owing to the capture of the *Princess Royal*, the Captain and pilot of that vessel having escaped ashore during the darkness of the night and communicated intelligense to the enemy.

The *Princess Royal* endeavored to run the blockade by way of Beach Inlet on the 29th, but was discovered by the pilot boat *Blunt*. On signal being given, the *Unadilla* proceeded toward her and captured the prize without other assistance. It was then discovered that the Captain and pilot had succeeded in getting ashore by a small boat, carrying important dispatches to the rebel Government. The *Unadilla* carried her to the side of the *Housatonic* and laid there till daylight, when a thunder of guns was heard, accompanied by sharp flashes of fire. It was supposed that our fleet was engaged, or that the *Alabama* or *Florida* was endeavoring to force an entrance.

At daybreak two rebel iron-clads were seen coming down from the direction of Stono Inlet toward our fleet. They attacked the *Mercedita* first. One ram struck her on the water ridge, keeling her over, and, at the same time, firing a shot which entered one of her boilers, causing the death of three persons, including a gunner, by a shot and the steam.

The ram then hailed the *Mercedita*, and Capt. STELLWAGEN lowered one of his small boats, after leaving one of the plugs out, allowing the water to enter it.

The ram answered our hail by replying: "Confederate ram *Palmetto State*. Do you surrender?"

This was repeated three times, Capt. STELLWAGEN replying, at each inquiry, "I am in a sinking condition."

The rebels answered: "G—d d—n you to h—ll, if you don't surrender we will blow you out of water. Send your boat aboard."

The boat which Capt. STELLWAGEN lowered then conveyed his Lieutenant, Executive Officer, to the side of the ram, and the officer asked to be admitted aboard. This was refused. The Lieutenant then repeated Capt. STELLWAGEN'S statement, that "we are in a sinking condition." The rebel officer replied: "You can't sink lower than the rails. We cannot take you aboard." The officer then gave his parole, as demanded, and returned to his ship. *The rebels were thus successfully deceived as to the condition of the Mercedita, thinking she was in a sinking condition.* She laid in shoal water, and hence their reply that "she could not sink lower than her rails."

The ram steamed toward the *Keystone State*, and sent a shot through her steam-drum, causing the death of twenty-one persons, twelve by the shot and nine by being scalded by steam. Fifteen were wounded, and are lying at Port Royal, some in a precarious condition.

In the meantime, the U. S. gunboat *Housatonic* engaged the other ram, driving her away.

At 6½ o'clock in the morning, both rams left the scene, and proceeded up to Charleston.

During this attack on our fleet, the *Princess Royal*, which laid near the *Housatonic* and was the chief object of prize on both sides, succeeded in getting off, mainly through the energies of Third Assistant Engineer THURSTON, who piled into her fires all the inflammable material at hand. Her escape is chiefly owing to his endeavors, as well as her safe arrival at this port, notwithstanding the severe gale which prevailed during her passage from Port Royal. Although the coal was the anthracite with which our navy is supplied, she made ten knots an hour on her trip with ease in the heaviest storm. Her usual rate is fifteen knots.

The *Mercedita* steamed down to Port Royal, escaping with only one of her boilers injured. She arrived safe at Port Royal, and would be repaired in a day.

The *Keystone State* was entirely disabled, but was towed down to Port Royal by the *Memphis*.

The rebel statements that the National fleet had entirely disappeared from the port of Charleston *are entirely unsustained by the facts.* The fleet consisted of the following vessels: the *Unadilla*, *Housatonic*, *Augusta*, *Quaker City*, *Keystone State* and *Mercedita*, beside the pilot-boats *Blunt*, *Memphis* and other vessels.

During the daytime our blockading fleet are not particular as to keeping to the station, and on the day of the assault most of the vessels sailed toward the *Keystone State*, to ascertain her condition—whether she wanted any assistance. This may account for their apparent absence at the time of the visit of the foreign Consuls, as mentioned by the rebel papers. *Our vessels, as usual, resumed their positions at dark.*

The *New Ironsides* arrived the next day to reinforce the blockade.

The following are the officers aboard the *Princess Royal*:

Acting-Master—EDWARD VAN SICK.
First Assistant Engineer—H. C. VICTOR.
Acting Assistant Engineer—W. D. BATES.
Surgeon—Dr. BACON.
Third Assistant Engineer—R. H. THURSTON.
Acting Master's Mates—Charles M. HALL and Chas. Myers.

Dr. BACON leaves to-night for Washington with special dispatches.

The *Princess Royal* has aboard, besides a large amount of arms and ammunition, complete machinery for the construction of an iron-clad ram; also, as a passenger, an intelligent English mechanic, who is well versed in the process of making and hardening projectiles. Her value is variously estimated, but *she is doubtless worth a million of dollars.* Her possession by the rebels would have been of incalculable benefit to them, and well worth the efforts they made to obtain her by the attack on the blockading squadron.

THE IRON-CLAD MONTAUK.

Her First Attack on Fort McAllister.

Twenty-nine Shots Received by her Without Injury.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Feb. 8.

Information is brought by the *Princess Royal*, of the attack, by the iron-clad *Montauk*, on Fort McAllister, on the 28th ult. She was not at all disabled. *She received seventeen shots in her side and twelve on her turret without suffering any injury whatever, although engaged for five hours.* She returned to her anchorage for want of shells.

It being foggy next morning, she did not return to the attack.

THE CHARLESTON BLOCKADE.

The Recent Rebel Imposture About Raising the Blockade.

From the National Intelligencer.

Some of our journals are giving a ridiculous importance to the fanfaronade of the rebels about raising the blockade of Charleston, because their two iron-clads slipped out in a fog and gobbled up one of the small wooden steamers composing the inshore squadron, and obliged her three little wooden consorts to make tracks out of the shallow water seaward. The whole affair as to the blockade, both as to *theory* and *fact*, is a broad farce.

On the very same day in which they say the blockade was raised, and in the very same paper in which the ridiculous proclamation of BEAUREGARD and INGRAHAM is first published, they themselves publish that "*twenty blockaders*" were then in sight. This one simple fact explodes the whole transparent deception as to the facts of the case, and renders unnecessary any remarks as to the theory; but as the question has been mooted, it may be as well to allude to it more in detail.

If the mere absence of a blockading squadron from off a port raises a blockade, then it is raised when a blockading squadron is driven off by stress of weather. During the last great European war Great Britain employed her channel fleet, generally upward of thirty ships of the line, to rigidly blockade Brest, but nothing was more common than for this fleet to be driven off by stress of weather, and to take shelter in a British channel port, where they would be for days, and sometimes more than a week, and put to sea on the first change of wind for their station. The blockade, however, was not raised by this temporary absence, but if a neutral came off the port in the meantime he could slip in, and that was his luck, nothing more. The absence of the fleet under such circumstances gave him no rights or privileges as regards the blockade, as he would find to his cost if caught in coming out, when he would have in vain pleaded before a British Admiralty Court, against a decree of confiscation, that the port was not blockaded when he entered it.

Now, let us take the extreme case, that as regards Charleston, a new notice must be given. Such a notice does not prevent the immediate enforcement of the blockade by a squadron actually off the port, nor does it give any right to a neutral to enter such port. All it does do is to exempt such vessel from capture and confiscation for *attempting* to enter, not having received such notice, and being ignorant of the blockade when she left her last port. A vessel attempting to enter a blockaded port, without having had previous notice or knowledge of the blockade, can only be ordered off by the blockading squadron, which is usually done by an indorsement to that effect on her papers. That indorsement is, of course, notice to her, and if she afterward attempts to run the blockade she is then liable to capture and confiscation, though the squadron enforcing a new blockade had only entered on its duty one hour before this neutral vessel made her appearance, and she neither knowing nor had the least idea that such a blockade was even contemplated when she left her last port. These rules as to blockades are perfectly fixed, inflexible, and undeniable. Admitting, then, that the ridiculous boast of the rebels was true—that they had raised the blockade in a mode that required a new notice to neutrals—all the advantages which our British *friends* would derive from it would be the privilege of attempting to run the blockade without subjecting themselves to confiscation if overhauled by one of our cruisers, and certainly could not get any more of their vessels into Charleston, for if they could manage to escape our cruisers, and being warned off, they could have gone safe on through an acknowledged blockade without capture.

But there is another view of the point under discussion. When a blockade is established a general public notice is given of it for the information of all concerned, but no particular time is necessary or is given, but the usual terms are that all vessels attempting to violate the blockade will be treated according to the usages of war—that is, if ignorant of the blockade, they will be warned off, and if they knew of it when they made the attempt they will be considered as prizes of war. The mere *knowledge* of the blockade existing renders the vessel attempting to violate it a good prize.

Now, the joke of the matter is, that the rebels say they have sent out a steamer to Nassau with the information that the blockade has been raised, and the newspaper that contains the grand proclamation to that effect states also the fact, already alluded to, that "twenty blockaders were off the port." If, then, the blockade was raised for two, four or six hours, as the case might have been, the John Bulls at Nassau will at the same time be advised that it has been reëstablished, and each and all of them that may start for Charleston will do so with the full knowledge that the blockade has been reëstablished, and they will therefore be certain victims for capture and confiscation if caught, and not one of them will have the least claim to the privilege of being merely warned off.

The whole attempt of the rebels was to make capital, and it is the sheerest imposture they have yet essayed. H.

[The tone of the above, as well as its signature, renders it quite possible, to say the least, that it may have been written by Gen. HALLECK, whose work on *International Law* discusses the subject of blockades at large.]

INTERESTING FROM VICKSBURG.

The Position of the National Forces Under Gen. Grant.

The Attempt to Change the Course of the River.

Prospective Operations Below the City.

The Ultimate Success of the Expedition Undoubted.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ABOVE VICKSBURGH, Wednesday, Jan. 28, 1863.

Things at this place have not yet become definite; there is only that chaotic preparation which precedes the carrying out of some gigantic operation similar to that which we are about to undertake.

Gen. GRANT reached here this evening and has assumed command of all the forces at this point, and he will at once begin a task which, if successful, will rank him with the first soldiers on the continent.

Gen. MCCLERNAND'S forces have all returned from their Arkansas expedition, and are encamped along the Louisiana shore. Our forces have all debarked, and now occupy the west shore of the Mississippi River, from Milliken's Bend to the point where last Summer Gen. WILLIAMS commenced his famous canal, and which at the time bade fair to be the greatest monument of stupidity in existence.

What Gen. GRANT'S plans are I know not. For the present he will proceed to organize the details of the siege, and in the meantime endeavor to do something with the canal. This, instead of being dug so as to unite at its upper end with the current of the river, was run out at a point where there is an eddy. By digging the mold some five hundred feet further up the bank, the main current of the stream will be intercepted, and then, possibly, the isolation of rebellious Vicksburgh may come to be a fact; and her contumacious defenders will have found the "last ditch," for which they so long have sought, sung and written.

Since last Summer the rebels have erected new batteries, by which the upper and lower ends of the canal are under fire, and by which they doubtless intended to prevent the resuming of all operations having a tendency to correct the blunders of the last attack. This, however, will not prevent an effort to alter the upper end of the ditch, and allow the river to have an opportunity to show its loyalty by refusing to wash the traitorous shores of Vicksburgh.

The river is now high—the natural banks are nearly filled, facilitating greatly all operations of a naval character. But high as is the water, it declines to indorse the effort of Gen. WILLIAMS; for while its majestic current sweeps close by the unfortunate canal, only a miserable little quantity avails itself of this short cut to the Gulf. There is in it only some two feet of water, and this pushes on sluggishly, as if ashamed of its doings, and persistently will not wash away the banks, or deepen the channel. I think an almost entirely new aqueduct will have to be constructed.

IMPORTANCE OF OPERATIONS FROM BELOW.

I have only been a few days here, and hence have not had time to get fully posted as to the condition of affairs. Nothing, however, has been heard from Gen. BANKS, nor does there at present seem any likelihood that he will be able to coöperate with Gen. GRANT. Could he pass Port Hudson, or could we succeed in getting some gunboats below Vicksburgh, the ascent of Big Black River, and the effectual cutting off of the rebel railroad connection east of this point would be a matter of ease. There is only one fortification of importance on the Big Black, and this, during the present stage of high water, could easily be avoided. It is not impossible that some means will be adopted by Gen. GRANT for getting some gunboats below the fortifications;—the blockade can be run—a canal (possibly) constructed that will allow the passage of light boats; or the rear of Vicksburgh can be reached, and its connections severed, by gunboats entering Yazoo Pass from the Mississippi, and proceeding down the Coldwater, Tallahatchie and other rivers.

THE PRESENT EFFORT TO BE SUCCESSFUL.

Whatever may be the means decided on, there is hardly a doubt that the present effort will be successful. It may cost much time and blood, but the reduction of Vicksburgh, under the present management, and with the force about to invest it, will follow as effect follows cause.

The struggle will be no small one—the determination of the rebels to defend this, their last hold upon the Valley of the Mississippi, is only equaled by the determination to wrest it from their possession.

It is perhaps better that they be allowed to concentrate their armies, for if we win, as I think we must, our victory will be so much the greater and their defeat so much more the terrible, and its consequences to them the greater. We are concentrating here nearly the whole armies intended for the conquering of the Southwest; they likewise, to meet us, have gathered in every man they can spare from the East. Thus, nearly the whole available force of both sides, in the West, is gathered here; if we can whip them at all, we can do it here, and to them defeat here is annihilation.

The country for ten or twelve miles back of here and below Vicksburgh, on this side, has been thoroughly examined by our cavalry. No great force of rebels has been found, and with the exception of occasional squads of bushwhackers, we have met with little or no opposition.

A post-office has been established here with the army, and in compliment to our Assistant Postmaster-General, has been called "Kassam."

Will write more fully to-morrow.

GALWAY.

ABOVE VICKSBURGH, Thursday, Jan. 29, 1863.

THE POSITION OF THE ARMY.

Last night we encamped, or rather landed, at Milliken's Bend, but soon after daylight the *Magnolia* dropped down the river till it reached a position opposite that occupied by the lowest boat in the fleet and within full sight of the most famous rebel stronghold in America.

The opaline tints of dawn had barely made things visible when I arose from a slumber broken by dreams of contests, forlorn hopes and the like, and, glass in hand, climbed to the hurricane deck to get a view of the point upon which the eyes of the nation are now centered. A soft blue smoke, like that of an Indian Summer, was settled over the country, through which the tall steeples and corrugated bluffs of Vicksburgh were plainly visible.

Imagine a dense swamp—through this swamp let a stream, wide, broad and deep, flow straight onward till its further progress is seemingly chopped off squarely by a range of irregular hills. Upon one of these hills locate the spires, cupolas and brick walls of a city; upon the others place tents, batteries—more tents, more batteries—brown slopes, tufts of timber, an occasional plantation, with its white house and dark minute negro quarters, and you will have about what was revealed to me this morning. For a distance of four miles above, the shores on either side are lined with a dense growth of low, swamp-like cotton-wood, save at the very point where we are lying. Here the timber has been cleared up to afford space for a plantation, and there appear, as a matter of course, the usual one-storied white house, and the bead-like rows of negro houses in the background,

A STORY OF A SOUTHERN FAMILY.

The plantation where we have landed—and which is just beyond the range of the rebel guns—has its romance, as has, I presume, more humble or stirring, every household in existence. The plantation is owned by a Mr. GROVE—an individual who, hitherto, has taken no more active part in the rebellion than that afforded by his sympathetic participation with the cause of the descendants of the chivalry. Mr. GROVE was, in early life, blessed with a MRS. GROVE. She, in due progress of cause and effect, was made happy by presenting her husband with a daughter. The daughter grew up, developed superior qualities of mind, was superlatively beautiful, and, in course of time, followed in the legitimate footsteps of all the sex and married. As a matter of course, and as all true novels run, she married a stalwart, good-looking scion of chivalry, and in opposition to the wishes of the old villain—I mean her father. As would naturally be expected, the daughter made her father a grandfather, and her mother, while still in her prime, a grandmother.

As I said, the parent stock was named GROVE, while singularly, but at the same time, appropriately enough, the son-in-law was named GROVES—apt indication of the plurality which was naturally "bound" to follow a succession of matrimonial events like those heretofore narrated. Long days have passed since the younger GROVE gave her heart and hand to the plural GROVES; and still longer time since the hour when the elder stem of the GROVE family pledged her affections to the parent tree. Long hours have since rolled away, in which the latter has grown grey, and the former unhappy. Time wrought upon the one, and inattention upon the other. What brutality accomplished in the case of the daughter, the flow of years did for the other.

One had much the start in life; she passed over joyous childhood, anticipating girlhood and happy, unhappy maternity, ere the course of the other was begun; and yet to-day the two are traveling side by side—Time has measured the distance of one from the gates of the Unknown; Grief has measured off an equal remnant for the other.

But I must hasten to the close of this sad "historie." When our troops came down here in December to attack Vicksburgh, the family became alarmed, and made preparations to leave for the interior. As a preparatory step, they moved their furniture down to the railroad depot, and succeeded in this part of their plan of escape to the extent that the next day after they had massed their effects, the Nationals made a descent upon the station and burned the place, including everything the GROVE family had in it—beside a large amount of stuff calculated to give aid and comfort to the rebellious occupants of Vicksburgh.

The balance is soon told, and in view of this it may seem that I have made a long preface to a short story.

Yesterday, when our fleet arrived here, it found a family of white aristocratic people huddling in a log house belonging to Negro Quarters. There was an elderly woman with a pale patient face and gray hair, and a daughter prostrated on a bed of sickness and close upon the gates of death. Furniture was absent, comforts there were none, the essentials even of existence were not there. No family of "poor whites" was ever so poor, no lazzaroni were ever so utterly destitute. Inquiry elicited the fact that this was the once wealthy and aristocratic family—the GROVES—the possessors of the proudest property in Louisiana. Their house had been burnt, their provisions taken by our soldiers; in fact they were upon the point of starvation, when some benevolent Federal officer learned their tale of grief. The old gentleman was among the missing, the son-in-law has not been seen in some time, and to crown their unhappiness, a short time since a son of the daughter, *ætat* thirteen months, had quietly closed its eyes to earthly sights and commenced that sleep from which no maternal tenderness can ever recall the waxen-featured darling.

The rest is now told. The grandmother begged us to take her away from the place upon which her happiness was wrecked, and her poor pale daughter, though unable to speak from weakness, seconded the request with her large mournful eyes. Of course, Federal sympathy was not proof against a plea so ardently urged, and compliance with the request was promised. Capt. WOODS, of Gen. BLAIR'S Staff, listened with a yielding heart to the appeal, and consented to transfer the impoverished deserted mother and daughter to some other point.

Finale—A gray-haired lady, still proudly erect, but in deep mourning, and a pale, emaciated woman with large lustrous eyes—the latter carried on a cot—entering the cabin of a steamboat. Suddenly, the elder lady turns about, throws her arms about the neck of Capt. WOODS, and in a choking voice ejaculates: "My grandchild! You will take him with us, won't you?" An appealing look from the pale, lustrous eyes—seemingly too dry to weep—asks acquiescence in this request, to which there is no refusal.

A little later and two Federal soldiers—rough blue-coated, uncouth patriots—may be seen proceeding aboard the same boat, bearing tenderly in their arms a rough box, whose surface indicates from its earthy appearance that it has been lately exhumed from the cold, cold ground.

Conclusion.—Gobs from the gray-haired lady, a look of mingled tenderness, agony and gratitude as the box appears borne by the two rough, blue-coated, uncouth patriots. A little later and the steamer bearing the gray-haired lady, the pale daughter with the lustrous eyes, and the moldy box, with its sad, dear contents, pushes up the river.

Bravo for Federal clemency, but especially for Capt. WOODS.

Of course, I cannot give you much news since last night, as this is an undertaking so lengthy that events of importance recur only at long intervals.

Gen. GRANT went down to-day and made a personal inspection of the Ditch. He found a narrow channel, scarcely sufficient to drain an ordinary swamp, in which there is a foot or more of water, and whose bottom of clay is about as subject to attrition as granite. With the present digging, it would require not less than a decade of centuries for the Mississippi to wear a channel through. The Father of Waters is a proud river—he will not condescend to use for his majestic progress a pathway whose characteristics only entitle it to the dignity of draining the half acre of some poor man's homestead.

GALWAY.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Progress of the Finance Measures.

Gen. Burnside Offers to Resume Command of his Old Corps.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday Feb. 8.

THE FINANCE MEASURES.

In the Senate, the Bank bill is expected to come up to-morrow. This and the Finance bill will probably consume the whole week. Mr. SHERMAN is confident of the speedy passage through the Senate of his Bank bill, and the Finance bill as amended by the Committee, and probably through the House also, without material change.

THE MISSOURI EMANCIPATION BILL.

The failure to get a vote on the Missouri Emancipation bill in the Senate on Saturday, notwithstanding the session till midnight, is more regretted, as it has been expected to take up on Monday the financial measures, for maturing which, and adjusting the differences between the Senate and House, so little time is left.

THE TACTICS OF THE COPPERHEADS.

It is not unlikely that the Copperheads in the Senate, including the new Senators from New-Jersey, Illinois and Indiana, may attempt to talk to death the important measures remaining for action. The speeches of Messrs. POWELL, TURPIN and GARRETT DAVIS, on the Missouri Emancipation bill on Saturday, are fair specimens of what may be expected.

GEN. BURNSIDE.

Gen. BURNSIDE, with unexampled magnanimity, offers to resume command of his old army corps, and fight under HOOKER. He positively asserts that he will not remain in the service without a command, holding it be the duty of every man holding a commission to give his time and energies to the cause of the Government. He is greatly surprised and alarmed at the threatening posture of the Democratic party in the North, and, without vigorous and successful action by the Government, apprehends that we may have a formidable fire in the rear.

GEN. BUTLER AND CHARLESTON.

The plan of sending Gen. BUTLER to Charleston, so vehemently denied by one of your cotemporaries awhile since, is seriously debated, and is one of the propositions intended to head off the strong popular demand for his installment in the War Office as chief of that Department.

Gen. BUTLER has given his views to the Government in regard to a system of operations from that city as a base, and his plan is characteristic of his genius. Still it is probable that the Government has as yet reached no conclusion in the matter.

THE TEXAS EXPEDITION.

Gen. HAMILTON, it is said, has received assurances that a Texas Expedition will shortly be fitted out, which will have for its object the reclamation of that State to the Union. The chief command will probably be given to Gen. BUTLER, Gen. HAMILTON having a subordinate command.

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

Official advices from the City of Mexico have just been received. The Juarez Government are sanguine of being able to resist the approach to the City of Mexico of the invading French Army. It appears from all of the reports of the Mexican officers, that the French have been defeated in nearly every engagement which has taken place. The ranks of the French Army have been fearfully thinned by disease, and at the latest date, over one-half were unfit for service.

REPEAL OF THE PAPER DUTY.

Hon. JNO. D. DEFREES, Superintendent of the Government Printing Office, states that the repeal of the paper duty will probably save a hundred thousand dollars in his office alone for the next year. Secretary CHASE reports that the whole amount received by Government from that duty is less than fifty thousand dollars.

THE CANAL BILL.

The House on Saturday occupied all of the day in discussing the Canal bill, and finally adjourned without taking a vote on the main question. The opposition against the bill is on the increase, and if it passes at all, it will be by a small majority. THAD. STEVENS made a fifteen minutes' speech ridiculing the idea set forth by the friends of the bill that it was a necessary war measure. He was replied to in an able speech by Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois. There was a sharp altercation between Mr. OLIN and F. A. CONKLING, in regard to the course of the latter.

The feeling of the Canal men is less hopeful than hitherto. The vote for an adjournment Saturday night was not strictly a test, but the friends of the bill attempted to force a vote, and couldn't muster quite force enough to do it. It is generally conceded now that the vote on the main question will be very close.

COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS.

The House Committee of WAYS and MEANS at their meeting, on Saturday, heard a Committee of manufacturers generally upon the tax bill. The Committee will be ready to report during next week.

The Committee also had under consideration the Bank bill, with Senator SHERMAN'S amendments. The probabilities are that a majority of the Committee will favor the bill with two modifications, to wit: allowing existing banks to receive circulation from the Treasury Department, by depositing United States Stock, without taxing their existing circulation. If the Secretary of the Treasury accepts this, the bill will probably pass the House.

TACTICS FOR NEGRO SOLDIERS.

Gen. CASEY has been requested by the War Department to prepare a system of tactics for use in the negro regiments to be enlisted into the National service.

GEN. G. A. M'CALL.

Since the dismissal of Gen. PORTER, an examination has been made of Gen. MCCALL'S conduct during the battle before Richmond. Gen. PORTER had suppressed MCCALL'S reports, and ignored the existence of the Pennsylvania Reserves in his own reports, at the time that MCCALL was supposed to be killed. No acknowledgment has been made of their services at Mechanicsville, Gaines' Hill, and Newmarket Cross Roads, where, under MCCALL, they acquitted themselves nobly, and held their ground against heavy odds. Gen. MCCALL will, we learn, be nominated as Major-General, the rank to date from the battle of Mechanicsville.

THE SENATE MILITIA BILL.

The Senate Military Committee had a special meeting Saturday, for the purpose of considering the bill referred back to the Committee, to increase the militia of the several States, and empowering the President to call them out for two years. The Committee were unable to come to any decision. It is found to be very difficult to frame a bill to meet the exigencies that may arise during the recess of Congress. The bill is of the utmost importance, and is absolutely required by the Administration. The Committee meet again on Monday, when decisive action is expected to be had.

BORDER STATE POLITICS.

Maj.-Gen. ROUSSEAU, who is now here, is strongly urged to become the Emancipation candidate for Governor of Kentucky, at the next election.

It is curious that the reaction, just now, in Kentucky, should be exactly the opposite of that in Missouri. While the latter State, which has astonished and gratified the country, by her strong testimony in favor of emancipation, is now growing stronger in her sympathy with the rebellion, under the pernicious Democratic influences of her Free State neighbors, Kentucky is fast occupying the ground she seems disposed to abandon. Hon. JOSEPH HOLT, within a few days, has expressed a belief that the rebel operations there are likely to render the success of an emancipation ticket quite probable, at the next election.

THE NEGRO REGIMENTS' BILL.

The Committee will not report the House bill to raise 150,000 negroes for the army. Mr. WILSON, the Chairman, and nearly every member of the Committee, consider its provisions as impracticable and conflicting. Mr. WILSON may possibly propose an entirely new bill as a substitute.

LAND GRANTS FOR KANSAS.

As the State of Kansas has never received the grants of land commonly made to new States for purposes of internal improvement, each of its Senators has prepared a bill designed to cover this omission. In each, grants are provided for railroads, for public institutions, and for indemnifying her citizens for losses sustained during the early border raids from Missouri.

The two bills are not dissimilar except in regard to the routes designated for the railroads; and in this respect, that of Senator POMEROY is practical and judicious. The routes selected are natural, and compose a system at once simple and comprehensive and impartially protecting the interests of Southern Kansas, heretofore neglected.

FROM VICKSBURGH.

There is private information from Vicksburgh. Gen. GRANT'S canal is making slow progress in changing the bed of the Mississippi, and the troops are kept in a very unhealthy location, and suffer greatly from sickness in consequence.

CONSUL FOR THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

D. DAVID STACKPOLE has been recognized by the President as Consul for the Argentine Republic at Boston, Mass.

A DISGRACEFUL RIOT.

A disgraceful riot occurred yesterday, caused by juvenile Secesh attacking some negro boys coming out from Canterbury Hall at the close of the afternoon performances, and injuring them brutally with stones and clubs. The assault was entirely unprovoked, and was permitted by the Police without an effort to prevent it. We are sorry to learn that the Police Department here is managed in the interest of those who hate the negro more than they do the rebels, and this fact emphasizes the duty of the present Congress to remodel the whole judicial system of this District, and recompose it in the interest of the Union.

A REGISTER OF THE VOLUNTEER FORCES.

An appropriation for "compiling a register of the volunteer forces, and the statistics thereof," has been agreed upon in the House and Senate Committees. It is understood that the Secretary of War will intrust the preparation of this register to GEO. W. SMITH, formerly of Springfield, Mass., but latterly of Chicago, Ill.

THE HOSPITAL AT ROCHESTER.

A paragraph has been going the rounds of the newspapers stating that the Surgeon-General had, on the earnest request of the New-York Congressional Delegation, decided to establish at Rochester, N. Y., a hospital for the exclusive use of wounded and disabled soldiers from the western part of that State. This is a mistake. The Surgeon-General has not yet decided to open a hospital there, and probably will not at present, as he has already 15,000 vacant beds in hospitals east of the Alleghanies. Medical Director COOLIDGE, however, will visit Rochester to-morrow, to inquire into the necessity and propriety of establishing a hospital there—*when a new one is required.*

UTAH AND SHOSHONA.

The Committee on Territories will next week report the bill for the admission of Utah. The protest of the Utah delegate against the clause in the bill prohibiting polygamy, will not be noticed in their report.

The bill for the erection of Shoshona Territory will also be reported at the same time.

THE REMOVAL OF A. S. COX.

We have received from Mr. ALEX. S. COX, recently removed from a clerkship in the Interior Department, the following communication, which we publish in justice to him and as a correction of the errors to which he refers. The author of the paragraph seems to have been misinformed as to Mr. COX'S disloyalty, and we cheerfully make the correction:

Washington Correspondent of the New-York Times:

The paragraph headed "A Disloyal Clerk," in your special dispatch, of Tuesday last, is untrue in all its essential statements.

Please make the correction and oblige

ALEX. S. COX.

DOCUMENTS REGARDING MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 8.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

In compliance with the request of the House of Representatives, another large mass of documents relative to Mexican affairs has been communicated to that body. They will probably cover a thousand printed octavo pages, and form a history of events connected with that Republic for the last six months, including the diplomacy of France, England, Spain, the United States and Mexico. To these papers Chargé d'Affaires of Mexico, ROMERO, has so largely contributed, that Secretary SEWARD officially expressed to him his thanks for keeping him so fully advised. In one of the dispatches Señor ROMERO says, the Mexican Government has treated the French prisoners with so much kindness as to surprise even their own friends. He further informs Mr. SEWARD that there are many deserters from the French army, because they are convinced of the injustice of the war. Those who have come in state that, rather than continue, they desire to become citizens of Mexico, and devote themselves to peaceful occupations. ROMERO does not neglect to remind our Government of the danger to the entire American continent, in the possible event of French success in Mexico. This faithful and much respected representative of that Republic promptly brought to the notice of our Government the conduct of Commodore BELL, at Acapulco, and elsewhere on the Pacific coast, showing that that officer had manifested partiality for the French, thus departing from the principle of neutrality, and seriously interfering with the maritime pursuits of the Mexicans. The NAVY Department has admitted that the course of Mr. BELL has been such as to warrant the severe charges brought against him by Gov. PESQUIRA, and promised a remedy against a repetition of like offences.

THE LOSS OF THE GUNBOAT GLIDE.

Fleet-Captain PENNOCK, in announcing to the NAVY Department the destruction by fire of the gunboat *Glide*, at Cairo, says he expects to recover her guns and machinery.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE HANSA.

Meeting in Liverpool to Consider American Affairs.

SYMPATHY WITH THE NORTH.

Letters from the British Consuls at Charleston and Savannah on the Cotton Supply.

The French Emperor's Letter to Gen. Forey on the Mexican Expedition.

The steamship *Hansa*, from Southampton on the 24th of January, arrived here yesterday morning, with four days later news from Europe. Her news appeared in a portion of our Sunday edition.

The *Europa* arrived out Jan. 17, at 3:55 P. M.

The *W. Mitchell*, from Wampoa, arrived in the Downs Jan. 18, reports having been boarded on the 1st of January in lat. 35° 30' N., lon. 30° 45' W., by a Federal war vessel in search of the *Alabama*.

It is announced that a submarine cable laid by Messrs. GLASS, ELLIOT & Co., between the port of Cagliari, in the Island of Sardinia, and Trapani, in Sicily—a length of 200 miles—has been successful.

An important conference was held at the Clarenden Hotel, Liverpool, on Saturday. Its object was to take steps for eliciting the opinions of the people of that town, in reference to the American war and Slavery. Mr. J. CROPPER presided. A resolution was moved, to the effect that the emancipation policy of the Federal Government was entitled to the general sympathy and support of free Englishmen, and that a committee should be formed to bring the subject before the people of Liverpool. The resolution was supported by Mr. ROBERTSON, GLADSTONE, Mr. C. WILSON and other influential men. It was opposed by Mr. SPENCE, who has constituted himself the champion of the South. He sought to resuscitate the argument that Slavery could be supported on Scriptural grounds, but the meeting refused to hear him. Eventually the resolution was carried by a large majority, and a committee appointed.

The *Times* of Tuesday, 27th ult., says:

"According to the letters from New-York to-day, the feeling in commercial circles is, that the only chance of peace must be found in the exhaustion of both belligerents—a result to which the recent battles at Murfreesboro' and Vicksburgh must have greatly tended. A conviction is expressed that the Federal Government could not now raise a new army of 100,000 men, either by bounty or conscription or any other means. Prudent merchants are contracting their operations as much as possible, every business transaction being necessarily of the most gambling character, owing to the hourly fluctuations in the currency, and the prospect that before long these fluctuations will become doubly severe. Although it is professed that the interest on the public debt is to be continuously discharged in gold, there are apparently few experienced persons by whom the idea is entertained that any payment will again be made in that form."

Liverpool, Holyhead, Shields, Dover, Chatham, Portsmouth, Southampton, and London, were visited with a violent gale on Sunday and Monday. Much damage has been done to shipping.

Orders have been given to the French Minister of Marine that the forts, magazines, dockyards and arsenals of the ports shall be cased with iron.

The *Moniteur*, of Jan. 19, announces that the interest on Treasury Bonds has been raised to 3½, 4 and 4½ per cent., according to the date of their falling due.

At the instigation of the Revolutionary Central Committee of Russian Poland, a large number of members of secret societies assembled near Serotsk, in the neighborhood of Warsaw, to concert measures for preventing the conscription. The military dispersed the assembly and arrested fifty persons.

The Swiss Federal Assembly, in the sitting of the 17th of January, ratified the treaty of commerce between Switzerland and Holland.

The following is the new Spanish Ministry:

President of the Council and Minister of War	Marshal O'DONNELL.
Foreign Affairs	Marshal SERANO.
Interior	Marquis VEGA DE ARMIJO.
Finance	Senor SALAVERRIA.
Justice	Senio GUILLAMAS.
Public Works	Señor SANTA CRUZ.
Marine	Senor LUJAN.

A dispatch from Vienna, of Jan. 18, says: Telegrams received here announce the death of SAID PASHA.

The official Dresden journal publishes a letter from a private correspondent, announcing that the Duke of Coburg has not yet refused the throne of Greece, and that, should he accept it, Prince ALFRED would not immediately succeed him on the throne of Coburg. A Council of Regency would provisionally administer the Government in the name of the Duke.

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

The Emperor's Letter to Gen. Forey in Full.

The following is the letter from the Emperor NAPOLEON to Gen. FOREY, Commander-in-Chief of the French army in Mexico, an extract from which has already been published:

FONTAINEBLEAU, July 3, 1862.

MY DEAR GENERAL: At the moment when you are about to start for Mexico, charged with political and military powers, I think it useful to make you acquainted with my ideas.

"The line of conduct you will have to follow is: 1. To publish on your arrival a proclamation, the principal points of which will be indicated to you. 2. To receive with the greatest kindness all the Mexicans who shall present themselves. 3. Not to espouse the quarrel of any party; to declare that everything is provisional, so long as the Mexican nation shall not have expressed its opinion; to show great deference for religion, but at the same time to tranquilize the holders of national property. 4. To feed, pay and arm, according to your means the Mexican auxiliary troops, and make them play principal parts in the combats. 5. To maintain among your own troops, as well as among the auxiliaries, the most severe discipline; to vigorously repress any act or word insulting to the Mexicans, for the pride of their character must not be forgotten, and it is important for the success of the enterprise to conciliate the good feelings of the people.

When you shall have reached the City of Mexico, it is to be desired that the principal persons of all political shades who shall have embraced our cause should come to an understanding with you to organize a provisional Government. The Government will submit to the Mexican people the question of the political régime which is to be definitively established. An Assembly will be afterward elected, according to the Mexican laws.

You will aid the new Government to introduce into the Administration, and particularly into the finances, that regularity of which France offers the best model. For that purpose, capable men will be sent to second its new organization.

The object to be attained is not to impose on the Mexicans a form of Government which would be obnoxious, but to assist them in their efforts to establish, according to their own wishes, a Government which may have a chance of stability, and can secure to France the settlement of the injuries of which she has to complain.

It follows, as a matter of course, that if the Mexicans prefer a monarchy, it is for the interest of France to support them in that path.

There will not be wanting people who will ask you why we expend men and money to found a regular Government in Mexico.

In the present state of the civilization of the world, the prosperity of America is not a matter of indifference to Europe, for it is that country which feeds our manufactories and gives an impulse to our commerce. We have an interest in the Republic of the United States being powerful and prosperous, but not that she should take possession of the whole of the Gulf of Mexico, thence command the Antilles as well as South America, and be the only dispenser of the products of the New World.

We now see, by sad experience, how precarious is the lot of a branch of manufacture, which is compelled to procure its raw material in a single market, all the vicissitudes of which it has to bear.

If, on the contrary, Mexico maintains her independence and the integrity of her territory, if a stable Government be there constituted with the assistance of France, we shall have restored to the Latin race on the other side the Atlantic all its strength and its prestige; we shall have guaranteed security to our West India colonies and to those of Spain; we shall have established our friendly influence in the centre of America; and that influence, by creating immense markets for our commerce, will procure us the raw materials indispensable for our manufactures.

Mexico thus regenerated will always be well-disposed towards us, not only out of gratitude, but also because her interests will be in accord with ours, and because she will find support in her friendly relations with European Powers.

At present, therefore, our military honor engaged, the necessities of our policy, the interests of our industry and commerce, all conspire to make it our duty to march on Mexico, to boldly plant our flag there, and to establish either a monarchy, if not incompatible with the national feeling, or at least a Government which may promise some stability.

NAPOLEON.

COMMENTS OF THE LONDON TIMES ON THE ABOVE.

Among the most important manifestoes of the present French Ruler must assuredly be reckoned the letter to Gen. FOREY, Commander-in-Chief of the expedition to Mexico, which we published yesterday. Seldom has an extraordinary purpose been avowed with greater boldness. We cannot but feel that we now learn the true reasons of the imperial policy, and the very means by which it will be carried out. A startling frankness is again the chief weapon of NAPOLEON'S diplomacy. His great uncle did not more thoroughly revolutionize the art of war when he crushed pedantic tacticians by hurling his whole army at one vulnerable point than the present Emperor has changed the art of princely statecraft. This letter is evidently written for the world to read. Though dated six months ago, it is only now that its publication is opportune, for not until now has the French army been strong enough to advance upon Mexico. The expedition can have, then, apparently but one end. The French will occupy the City of Mexico, the principal towns and seaports, and all the public property; they will thus take into their own hands the whole government of the Republic. So far as military occupation can effect it, Mexico will have become a conquest of France. The letter to Gen. FOREY is now made known to inform us how the Emperor will use the power which the strength of his legions gives him.

This letter, though six months old, represents a matured policy of France. It was written not only after the English and Spanish contingents had been dissociated from the enterprise, but after the Emperor became aware that ALMONTE had exaggerated the Royalist tendencies of his countrymen, and after the repugnance of the people to French tutelage had become sufficiently plain. It may, then, be fairly supposed to contain the present opinions of the Emperor on the great transmarine enterprise of his reign; and we have no doubt that his Generals will act strictly in accordance with it. The designs of the invaders and their plan of action as it will be unfolded during the next few months are, therefore, before us.

But it is in his references to another nation that the frankness and boldness of NAPOLEON are most conspicuous. The Emperor addresses Gen. FOREY in language which might rouse to anger a less excitable people than that of the United States. If the Federals are not too much absorbed in the imagination of British perfidy and malice, they will probably show their resentment at the Emperor's proposal to limit their power. Passing beyond the bounds of military instruction, he gives to the General an explanation of his motives for embarking on a costly and tedious enterprise. He says that there are people who ask why France should expend men and money to found a regular Government in Mexico; and his answer to such inquirers is that "We must have an interest in the Republic of the United States being powerful and prosperous, but not that she should take possession of the whole Gulf of Mexico, thence command the Antilles, as well as South America, and be the only dispenser of the products of the New World." To avert the domination of a single race is the avowed design of the French Emperor, and were the Mexican expedition no otherwise remarkable it would have a claim to be remembered as the first serious attempt of Europe to resist the advances of the American Democracy and establish a balance of power on the Western continent. Six months ago the chances of the whole country from the Gulf to the St Lawrence being possessed by a single Republic were, perhaps, greater than they are now, but in interpreting NAPOLEON'S ideas we must remember that from his point of view Federal and Confederate are all one. The ambition of Anglo-Saxons, however divided amongst themselves, must be fatal to the Mexicans unless these can be brought under a stable and respected Government. "To restore to the Latin race on the other side of the Atlantic all its strength and *prestige*;" "to give security to our West India colonies and those of Spain;" and "to establish our friendly influence in the centre of America," are objects equally attractive to France, whether her rival be the restored Union, or not the less warlike and ambitious Confederacy of President DAVIS.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION IN ENGLAND.

The British Consuls at Charleston and Savannah on the Cotton Crop.

The following dispatches from the British Consuls at Charleston and Savannah, on the subject of the cotton crop of 1862, have been received at the British Foreign office:

BRITISH CONSULATE, CHARLESTON, Nov. 21, 1862.

MY LORD: With reference to my dispatch, No. 104, of the 13th of August last, in which I had the honor to submit to your Lordship certain information on the subject of the cotton then existing in the Southern States of America, I beg leave to state that I have taken some pains, now that the crop of 1862 is gathered in, to ascertain whether any alteration is to be made in the estimate upon which my dispatch was based. I find, after careful inquiry, that a quarter of a million bales may be added to the amount supposed to be on hand. It may, therefore, be roughly calculated that there remain in these States 4,250,000 bales of Upland cotton, which could be exported in the event of the ports being opened to trade.

I beg leave to repeat that the "long" or "Sea Island" cotton does not enter into my estimate, for the reason given in my dispatch No. 104.

It should always be borne in mind that the irregularity, and, in some instances, total suppression, of communication between portions of the Southern States, render all cotton calculations somewhat arbitrary. I have the honor, &c., R. BUNCH.

BRITISH CONSULATE, SAVANNAH, Dec. 6, 1862.

MY LORD: As at this period of the year a tolerably correct estimate may be formed of the quantity of cotton produced the last season in the Southern States, I beg to submit to your Lordship, for the information of her Majesty's Government, the result of my inquiries respecting this important question, and to report more particularly on the production in the State of Georgia.

In former years, Georgia was the chief cotton-producing State of the Union, but as the cultivation of the plant became more extended, Mississippi and Alabama, from the rich quality of their lands, gradually surpassed her—Mississippi now holding the first rank, and Alabama the second.

According to reports made to the Comptroller-General of this State by the tax collectors, the amount of land planted in cotton this year in Georgia is about 260,000 acres, yielding in round numbers 60,000 bales of cotton of 500 lbs. each; ordinarily the production is 700,000 bales, requiring an area of about 3,000,000 acres. I am, of course, unable to report as accurately respecting the crops of other States, but the best information at my command strongly induces the belief that the entire crop gathered this year did not exceed 1,000,000 bales, proving the correctness of the approximate estimate transmitted to your Lordship in my dispatch, No. 16, of the 10th of May last.

The crop of 1861 was estimated at 4,500,000 bales. Deducting from the crops of 1861 and 1862 the quantity of cotton which has run the blockade, the amount destroyed to prevent capture by the Federalists, and the quantity used for home consumption, which, since the commencement of the war, has enormously increased, being now fully 500,000 bales per annum, it will leave in the South not more than 3,500,000 bales. The urgent necessity for the cultivation of breadstuffs since the Federal occupation of Kentucky and the best grain-growing regions of Virginia, Tennessee and North Carolina, and the consequent strong popular opposition to the planting of cotton, together with other causes of hardly less importance, such as the entire want of bagging and rope necessary to put the cotton into merchantable condition, will tend hereafter to prevent any increase in the stock, possibly to diminish it, while, should the Federals succeed in making further advances into the interior of the cotton-growing States, the cultivation of that plant will be entirely abandoned, and the negroes removed to the mountainous districts, where breadstuffs alone can be raised. I have the honor, &c.,

E. MOLYNEUX.

Speech of Hon. Milner Gibson.

Right Hon. T. M. GIBSON recently addressed his constituents in the Town-hall, Ashton. In the course of his remarks he spoke as follows on the American question:

I may perhaps be permitted to say a word or two on the general trade of the country, because it is well upon this occasion to take the opportunity of stating publicly what many persons no doubt are aware of, but perhaps may not be so generally known as is desirable. Now it is remarkable that during the last year (1862) we imported no less than 11,632,000 qrs. of foreign wheat and wheat flour, which was consumed in England, against 8,748,000 in 1861. That importation was unprecedented, but that of 1862 has exceeded it by 33 per cent. The quantity received from the United States in 1862 was exceedingly large, and was probably about one-third of the total imports. The imports in 1862 of provisions, butter, bacon, ham and eggs, the duties on which were repealed by the present Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1860, were largely in excess of the corresponding importations in 1861 and 1860. Now, these large importations of foreign wheat and flour and other provisions into this country must, to some extent, have tended to mitigate the distress, and have enabled many to provide for the wants of others out of their own surplus means. But supposing that the Government of this country had been induced, as they were urged frequently, to involve themselves in interference in the affairs of the United States—supposing by some rash and precipitate recognition of those who are conducting hostilities against the United States—called the Confederate States of America—we had brought ourselves into collision with the United States—*where would have been this flour, and ham, and bacon, and eggs?* [Hear, hear.] I suppose if we had been compelled to take up arms against the United States by any unfortunate policy, blockading would have been resorted to, and *we should have been obliged to establish a blockade of the coast of America for the very purpose of keeping out of this country all this wheat, flour and eggs which have gone to mitigate the distress of the cotton industry in the present alarming state of affairs.* [Applause.] We have, from the commencement, carried out the doctrine of non-intervention. [Hear, hear.] We have endeavored to preserve a strict neutrality between the two contending parties. It was impossible to avoid recognizing the belligerent rights of the South at the outset of the contest, because it was a contest of such magnitude, and the insurgents, as they were called, were so numerous and so powerful, that it would have been impossible to recognize them in any other capacity but as persons entitled to bear arms; and if we had not done so, and if their armed vessels found on the seas were treated as pirates, it must be obvious to every one that this would have been an unparalleled course of action. We were compelled to recognize the belligerent rights of the South, but there has been no desire on the part of the Government to favor either the one side or the other. My earnest desire is to preserve strict neutrality, and, whatever may be my individual feelings—for we must have our sympathies on the one side or the other—whatever may be my feelings as a member of Parliament and the Executive Administration, I believe it to be for the interest of England that this neutrality should be observed; and, therefore, making the interest of my country paramount to all other considerations, I should suppress any feelings of sympathy for one side or the other, and endeavor to pursue a course of strict neutrality. [Applause.] I have a return here of various articles imported and exported, which is rather pregnant. During the eleven months of last year, up to the 30th of November, there were imported 18,084 tons of rags, against 15,308 tons in 1861, and the quantity of paper exported in the same years increased from £3,677,000 to £411,000, which proves that the paper industry of England must be on the increase. I find, also, that the aggregate value of British exports in 1862, as far as the returns are completed, amount to some £123,000,000, against £125,000,000 in 1861, and £136,000,000 in 1860. The quantities of the principal articles exported in 1862 are, with scarcely an exception (besides cotton,) in excess of the quantities exported in 1861. The exports of cotton yarns were 91,500,000 pounds in 1862 against 178,000,000 pounds in 1861, and 197,000,000 pounds in 1860. The declared value will be about £6,400,000 in 1862 against nearly £10,000,000 in 1861, and £9,500,000 in 1860. These figures show a decrease of exports of cotton of 94 per cent. upon 1861, and of 115 per cent. upon 1860; and, as regards value, of 64 per cent. upon 1861, and 58 per cent. upon 1860. I mention this to show that the policy of commercial freedom pursued by the Government has tended to increase our exports, and would have continued to do so if there had been no civil war in America, and that the French treaty has gone far to counterbalance the loss which has arisen from the failure of the cotton supply. The exports to France had the cotton exports been in proportion to other articles, as it would have been but for these unfortunate events, would have amounted to some £10,000,000 sterling. The exports to the United States in 1862 will probably amount to £13,500,000, against £9,000,000 in 1861, and £21,600,000 in 1860. *It is remarkable that, notwithstanding the Morrill Tariff, the general requirements of the United States have not assisted an increase of exports from this country in 1862.* I think we have, therefore, a right to congratulate ourselves upon the success of the commercial policy which the Liberals supported Government in carrying through Parliament the session before last; and if it had not been for this sound commercial policy, the distress under which the country now labors would have been materially increased. We have almost made this American question an English one, and people discuss it with all the eagerness of those who are parties in the conflict. I think that to interfere by the expression of opinion to this extent would not be wise; and, for one, I should not go far in that direction; but I don't feel myself precluded from reverting to the past. Without uncertainty to predict what will be the termination of the war, I will state what I believe to have been the cause and origin, and what is necessary to be settled in order to secure a permanent and lasting peace. [Hear, hear.] I have often been astonished to hear it asserted that Slavery had nothing to do with this war, for somehow Slavery must have to do with it, *because it constitutes such a great distinction in itself between the two communities.* I have examined documents of undoubted authority to ascertain what were the causes which the Secessionist States themselves alleged as the ground for taking up arms, in order to separate themselves from the rest of the Union. The first State that separated was South Carolina. When they first seceded they published to the world a formal declaration of the ground of their secession, and the other States which followed seceded exactly upon the same grounds. Now what were these grounds? The first part of the South Carolina declaration consists of an argument showing the legality of secession, that if they choose they have a right to secede; and the latter part goes on to state the grounds on which they think proper to coerce that secession. These were that a geographical line has been drawn across the Union, and all the States north of that line have united in the election of a man to the high office of President of the United States *whose opinions and purpose are hostile to Slavery.* [Applause.] It was not that President LINCOLN had been elected contrary to forms of law, that there had been any violation of the Constitution, *but it was that he held opinions hostile to Slavery.* In another part of this declaration they complain that the Northern States have assumed a right to decide upon the propriety of their domestic institution, and have denied the right of property established in fifteen States and recognized by the Constitution; they have denounced as sinful the institution of Slavery, and have further aggravated the curse by investing a great political question with the sanction of an erroneous religious belief: therefore there is an end to the question that the Southern States did not secede on the question of Slavery. They have stated that it was on account of Slavery and nothing else. In fact, out of the four gentlemen who were nominated to the office of President, three held opinions favorable to Slavery extension and to the policy of the Fugitive Slave Law; but Mr. LINCOLN was distinguished from the rest by holding that Congress had a right to prohibit the extension of Slavery into new States, and was opposed to the policy of the Fugitive Slave Law. These were the opinions on which he was elected, *and I must confess they appear to me to be very reasonable opinions.* [Loud cheers.] They seceded in consequence of believing that Slavery would not be safe under Mr. LINCOLN'S Executive, and that the carrying out of the Fugitive Slave law was not likely to be permitted. If Mr. BRECKINRIDGE had been elected, there would have been no secession, as he was the candidate of the South, in favor of the Fugitive Slave law, and of opinion that Congress had no right to prohibit the extension of slavery. Secession had taken place, and the consequent war for the purpose of perpetuating, cherishing, and extending Slavery. I don't believe that an empire having Slavery as its basis can be a prosperous, happy, and enduring empire, and therefore cannot desire to see one established in any part of the world. The bishops of the Episcopal Church of the Confederate States have said that the abolition of Slavery is hateful, infidel, and pestilent. [A Voice—"That's like parsons."] [Laughter.] I, on the contrary, believe that Slavery is hateful, infidel, and pestilent. I will not predict the course which the events of this war may take, but looking at the map, which I did to-day, *it appears to me that the geographical position of the North, so far as territory is concerned, is stronger than it was twelve months ago.* They have suffered great defeats, and they have had some successes; but I find that the North are now possessed of larger territory than they were twelve months ago. Missouri, which was then debateable ground, they now possess; also Kentucky and West Virginia, and a portion of Louisiana. *It therefore appears that the territory which the North possessed at the beginning of last year, has not been lessened, but increased in extent;* these are facts which all may ascertain for themselves. The right honorable gentleman then stated that our policy must be strictly neutral, that the proposal from France for mediation had been respectfully declined, that he should rejoice to see the war terminated, but that he thought we should abstain from interfering until the time came when we might be asked to give our good offices. If we were invited by the proper parties to take part in any negotiations for peace, then we might do so, but if we undertook that office without being asked, and before the proper time, it would not tend to the promotion of our amicable relations with America. After a few other concluding observations, the Right Hon. gentlemen resumed his seat, amid loud cheers.

Commercial News by the Hansa.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

Sales Monday and Tuesday, 5,000 bales. Market dull and ¼ lower for Surats. Speculators and exporters took 2,500.

Manchester market flat.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

FLOUR tending downward. American, 22s.@28s. WHEAT easier. Red Western, 9s. 2d.@9s. 10d.; Southern, 10s.@10s. 3d; White Western, 10s.@11s.; Southern, 11s.@12s. Corn firmer and 6d. higher. Mixed, 30s.@30s. 3d.; White, 30s. 6d.@32s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—Beef dull and unchanged. Pork quiet and steady. Bacon very dull. Butter quiet and steady. Lard steady. Tallow quiet.

PRODUCE—Sugar quiet and steady. Rice inactive. Ashes quiet; Pots, 32s.; Pearls, 31s. 6d. Resin unsteady at 26s.@27s. for common. Spirits Turpentine firm at 120s.

LATEST MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

Cotton firmer but unchanged. Sales 4,000 bales. Speculators and exporters took 2,000. Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Corn firm. Provisions heavy.

London, Wednesday Evening.

Consols 92⅛.

MARRIED BY TELEGRAPH.—The other day, a lady in Syracuse was married to a soldier in a fort near Washington. The parties were about four hundred miles apart, and the vows were spoken by telegraph. The officiating minister on this occasion was the chaplain of the regiment to which the happy man belonged. He didn't kiss the bride. It took two hours to do the work up complete, and the telegram from the chaplain to the lady, announcing that she and the soldier were man and wife, is the bride's marriage certificate.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE BIBLIOTHECA SACRA, for January, 1863. Andover: WARREN F. DRAPER.

This scholarly quarterly, edited by Prof. E. A. PARK and Dr. S. H. TAYLOR, of Andover, comes to us in the midst of war with the same demure and thoughtful air, the same unworldly and impassionate tone which it has carried in the meditative times of peace. We like it the more for this, as an assurance that the foundations of society are not yet upturned; that churches, schools, colleges are fixtures; that men of learning and piety expect to have readers for their profoundest speculations, because they have faith in the future of their country—just as our fathers cared for the future of learning and religion in the midst of the Revolution.

In continuation of a plan begun last year, of giving the distinctive opinions and usages of various religious denominations, in essays by acknowledged representatives of each, the January number of the *Bibliotheca* contains an article of 78 pages upon the German Reformed Church in the United States—a careful, thorough and valuable statement of the doctrines, worship and polity of this American representative of the Reformed Church of Germany and Switzerland.

Prof. PORTER, of Yale College, contributes an article on English Lexicography, which is at once rich in its historical handling of the subject, and sagacious and fertile in its suggestions for the future working of this field, under the new guides of comparative philology. The general reader, no less than the scholar, will be interested and instructed by this comprehensive essay.

The article on "Aesthetic Culture," by Prof. TYLER, of Amherst, will be prized not only for its classical delineation of the characteristics of Athens, but for its wise and timely suggestions to our own students with regard to "the art of expression." In real oratory, our public men are far behind the privileges and precedents of the schools.

The doctrine of the annihilation of the wicked is ably discussed, in reply to DEBNEY and HUDSON, in the concluding article.

While thus maintaining its scholarly tone and character, and adhering to literature and theology, the *Bibliotheca* does not altogether ignore passing events, and the article on "The Moral and Religious Value of our National Union," by President SEARS, of Brown University, is a masterly contribution to a great public question, by a scholar who has also a practical knowledge of public affairs.

The *Bibliotheca* promises in its next number reviews of Bishop COLENSO on the Pentateuch and of the Life and Writings of RUFUS CHOATE.

—We notice that the handsome edition of BACON'S works, the publication of which was commenced by Messrs. F. S. BROWN & Co. before the war, has passed into the hands of TAGGARD & THOMPSON, of Boston. We are glad to learn from these gentlemen that the publication is to be immediately completed, and that the remaining five volumes of the series may be looked for in rapid succession. As an earnest that they mean to do what they say, we have, from the hands of the new house, Vol. 5th, containing further installments of the erudite Baron's philosophical works, and "works on subjects connected with the instauratio, but not meant to be included in it." The forthcoming volumes will contain some of the most valuable of the author's works, including the *Novum Organum* and *The Advancement of Learning*. The news that this enterprise is not to be permitted to die out, will be eminently satisfactory to those who have already subscribed to the edition, as well as to those who desire to add it to their library. Notwithstanding the increased cost of manufacture, Messrs. TAGGARD & THOMPSON advertise to receive new subscriptions for a short time at the old price.

PERIODICALS.

—We have the American edition of *Braithwaite's Retrospect of Practical Medicine and Surgery* for the first half of the current year. It contains a large number of very valuable papers and digests of papers by the most distinguished British practitioners, treating of almost every branch of medical practice, and furnishing a full exhibit of the progress of medical discovery and improvement in England during the latter half of last year. It is invaluable to those who do not see the weekly and monthly periodical medical literature of Great Britain, or who wish to obtain better material, better tested and more concise views than many of those hastily given in the weekly journals. It is not merely British medical literature and medical discovery that are epitomized, but the present number contains articles by French, German, Italian and American, as well as English doctors. We always like to take up a book that is well indexed, and has a good table of contents, as is the case with the *Retrospect;* but the Messrs. BRAITHWAITE furnish a distinct feature to this magazine which is equally valuable with either of these. We refer to the "Synopsis," which, as is put forth in the headline, "contains a short abstract of the most practical articles in the preceding page, showing at a glance the most important indications of treatment published within the half year." Thus the body of the present issue consists of nearly 300 pages, while in the 20 pages of "Synopsis" at the close, the reader is furnished with the seed-kernel of each article in a few lines. For example, to give the reader at once an instance of neat abbreviation and a valuable medical fact, we find on page 126 a short article on the treatment of earache, which in the synopsis is epitomized thus:

Earache.—Introduce into the ear a piece of cotton wool, moistened with a mixture of chloroform and laudanum. (P. 126.)

We could wish that this feature were introduced into literature generally, only we fear that in most books the facts would be so few and the theories so cloudy and undefinable that it would be impossible to make a respectable show of a synopsis from them. The plots of novels and the propositions of philosophers might thus be summed up in three or four lines and printed on a fly-leaf, and unhappy readers would be saved weeks and years of painful labor in the effort to discover what they were. They would generally be saved the trouble of reading anything more in a book but the fly leaf.

—Just as *Harper's* and the *Atlantic* for February reach us, we receive the *American Journal of Science and Arts* for January. But although the present number is behind time, the value of its contents is not impaired, for they are not of a nature to "spoil by keeping." The opening article is an interesting summary of the memoirs of AUGUSTIN PYRAMNUS DE CANDOLLE, the eminent ortanist. Next in order is a "Description of a Method of Reducing Observations of Temperature," by Professor EVERETT, of Kings College, Nova Scotia—a very timely paper in these first days of February, when the thermometer is exalted at least twenty degrees higher than accords with the requirements of the season. Prof. LOOMIS adds some remarks on this article. Both papers are so full of figures that they appear uninteresting to the unscientific reader, but those who can follow the formulæ given through to all their variations, will find the discussions as exciting and the "situations" as perplexing, as those evolved in WILKIE COLLINS' last novel. Mr. W. C. MINOR discusses "Chætopod Annelids," undoubtedly for the benefit of the young lady readers of the *Journal*, if the name of the article has any significance. Mr. W. DENNIS makes some remarks on the "Temperature of the two extreme seasons in the Temperate Zones." Dr. B. F. HARRISON, of Wallingford, Conn., explains how and why ice on our inland waters disappears so suddenly in the Spring. A great many would like to know why it does not appear at all the present Winter. Prominent among the other papers, are "Astronomical Observations with the Spectroscope," by L. M. RUTHERFORD; "On the Cause of the Annual Inundation of the Nile," by WILLIAM FERREL; "Recent Researches Relating to Nebulæ," by Prof. A. GAUTIER, (a translation,) and one "On the Higher Subdivisions in the Classification of Mammals," by Prof. J. D. DANA. It is unnecessary to say that the article mentioned last is first in order of interest and merit, as would necessarily be the case when such a topic is discussed by so high an authority. The usual summary of scientific intelligence sweeps the field of operations, and cleans the way for the March issue of the *Journal*.

—Nearly all the English magazines contribute to Mr. BIDWELL'S *Eclectic* for the current month. The only fault that can be found with the talented editor is, that he never comes to time quite as promptly as our other periodicals. The HARPERS have their pages all cut and dried and hung on the willows, and the waves of the *Atlantic* have swept entirely over the land, before we catch a glimpse of the *Eclectic's* green cover. Perhaps Mr. BIDWELL affects to consider it in the same light as the Austrian guns and rifled cannon which we borrow from over the water, which must be slowly loaded and touched off with solicitude and precision. But in this day, when weekly newspapers are printed a week in advance, and monthlies a month, when we enjoy victories in anticipation, and generally indulge in the practice of counting chickens before they are hatched, it will not do to merely keep pace with Time; and we fear that Mr. BIDWELL will wake up some morning and find himself sadly in arrears.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Warren-Thumbiana.

The approaching ceremony, which will unite for life Gen. THOMAS THUMB and Queen LAVINIA WARREN, is an event in the history of the world—an event unprecedented, and as pregnant with study for the scientific, as with wonder for the million.

At the appropriate moment the TIMES will duly, and with all proper ceremony, chronicle the happenings of the eventful act, but for the present will be content with a mere mention of the interest which surrounds the preparatory operations, which invests the doings and proceedings of the Lilliputianic lovers.

The Museum has been thronged by an average of 20,000 people, daily, since the announcement of their engagement; applications reaching the incredible numeral of 15,000 have been made for the privilege of witnessing the ceremony, and presents, amounting to thousands of dollars in value have been made them by friends, admirers, and others desiring reciprocal courtesy in the shape of cards to the wedding.

Bonnets, dresses, rings, hoops, corsets, jewelry of every conceivable description, are being lavished upon her in the most generous manner. Her diamonds, necklaces, &c., &c., at BALL & BLACK'S are of the costliest description, and, "can be better imagined than described," and in these days of shinplasters it is good for the eyes to look upon these valuable brilliants. The diamonds which General TOM THUMB has ordered for Miss WARREN consist of a diamond brooch, ear-rings and necklace; one pair of diamond bracelets and diamond hair pins to match; two diamond rings, one crowned with a cluster and one having a single stone; a green enameled watch, set with diamonds, and having a chain of the daintiest and costliest make. Accompanying this are also a set of coral and emerald consisting of brooch and ear-rings, and a blue enameled set with rose diamonds, consisting of brooch, ear-rings and sleeve buttons. The cost of the array of jewels will not be much less than ten thousand dollars.

AUGUST BELMONT, Esq., has ordered an elegant set of charms, which will be presented to the lady at the reception.

Among the numerous gifts that have been bestowed upon her, may be mentioned a splendid set of ermine, consisting of cape, muff and cuffs, by GODFREY GUNTHER. The same donor has presented a set precisely of the same design to MINNIE, her little sister. This gift is valued at about $500. WHEELER & WILSON are making a superb sewing-machine, which will be presented to the lady. It will be made in the most beautiful style, and will bear ornamental designs in pearls, most tastefully arranged.

Mr. BARNUM has presented her with one of the most curious pieces of mechanism that was ever wrought by the hand of genius. It is a handsomely wrought casket of polished tortoise shell. Upon touching a spring, a little bird clad in natural feathers rises from within, and sings the sweetest carols. It shakes its head, and altogether deports itself as any good natured and eloquent little bird might be supposed to do in company. This article was purchased in London, many years ago, for one hundred pounds, and at the present rate of exchange, and price of gold, may be valued at about a thousand dollars.

All the presents will be placed in her rooms at the Metropolitan Hotel for the examination of those who are present at the reception to be given by the bride and groom immediately after the marriage is celebrated.

In the meantime, Mr. BROOKS, the Secretary, is bothered by monied applications for tickets, some of which run as high as $50. For the information of all our readers, we will state finally that the wedding will certainly take place on Tuesday noon, at a well-known fashionable church of this City, for the regulation of which the necessary police instructions are already issued; that the bridesmaid will be Miss MINNIE WARREN, a sister of the Queen, who is 16 years of age, and much smaller than she, and the groomsman will be Commodore NUTT, "the famous

$30,000 Nutt,
$30,000 Nutt,"

of whom we have heard so much; that the officiating clergyman will be the Right Rev. Bishop POTTER, of this Diocese, and the Rev. Mr. WILDEY, of Bridgeport, Conn.; and, lastly, that the wedding is no more a money matter than is that of any of the readers of the TIMES, and, therefore, *money will not* purchase wedding cards.

Rev. Dr. A. C. Coxe at Calvary Church.

HE DEFINES HIS POSITION TO A LARGE CONGREGATION.

Yesterday morning Calvary Church, at the corner of Twenty-first-street and Fourth-avenue, was occupied by an immense throng, on the occasion of the commencement of the labors of Rev. Dr. COXE, who has recently accepted the pastoral charge of the church. The circumstances which induced this eminent Divine to cease his relations with Grace Church, Baltimore, are doubtless familiar to the public. Suffice it to say that the Southern sympathy of its members had become so prominent and intolerable as to lead to the withdrawal of Dr. COXE. If the large congregation of yesterday may be taken as an index of popular favor, we may safely assume that Dr. COXE is among friends—friends who not only appreciate his high intellectual attainments and pure aspirations, but delight in his firm and noble adherence to the principles of loyalty and Union.

The service throughout was rendered in an impressive and feeling manner, the entire audience apparently sharing the profound solemnity. The text was taken from Isaiah, 55:11. The Reverend Doctor proceeded to impress upon his hearers the sublime importance attached to the teachings of the Gospel. The success of the Gospel and the fulfillment of its promises were next considered and clearly proven. The longing evinced by the ancients to behold the Creator was alluded to, and made applicable to the desire of the people of our own time to witness a "sign from Heaven." The power and efficacy of the Scriptures was another point dwelt upon, by which it was intended to show that, although gentle and silent in its destination, the Gospel would ultimately shed its influence, and establish order and harmony. In communities, said the preacher, we often notice strange events—men, for instance, abandoning the true teachings of faith for a kiss. He concluded his able discourse by remarking that he came to preach the Word of God—nothing more. How long he should continue his connection with the Church he did not know. He hoped his relations would not be transient. If it was the purpose of individuals to sit under his preaching with the expectation of listening to glittering and useless talk, they would be greatly disappointed. It was not his intention to make the house of worship a place for amusement. It was not simply with a decent thought, but with a sincere heart, he asked their prayers in his behalf. The discouse was listened to throughout with marked attention.

A Remarkable Instance of Longevity—A Woman Over 100 Years Old.

Coroner WILDEY was notified at a late hour on Saturday evening to hold an inquest at No. 201 Varick-street, upon the body of Mrs. REBECCA WELLS, who died some time during the preceding twenty-four hours in her apartment at the above number. The deceased was born in this City in the year 1760, and had consequently arrived at the remarkable age of 103 years. The jury rendered a verdict of death from old age. For the past 10 years she had resided entirely alone in an upper room of No. 201 Varick-street, in despite of the earnest and oft-repeated solicitations of her relatives, who reside in Williamsburgh, to come and spend the remainder of her days with them, where she could have a pleasant and comfortable home. She resisted all their entreaties, and declared she would end her days where she then lived, preferring to be alone to cook her own food, and do her own necessary labor, to being waited upon and nursed by her wealthy friends. One or more of her relatives was in the almost daily habit of calling upon her, and furnishing her with such food and other necessaries as she wished to have. The deceased was, however, remarkably well and strong for one of her years, and we are informed by the Coroner that only a week ago yesterday she attended church, as she had been in the constant habit of doing for over three-quarters of a century. On the following Tuesday, when one of her relatives called on her, she said she felt somewhat dizzy, and also experienced an unusual sound as of roaring in her ears, at the same time remarking that she thought she "would not stay much longer." On Saturday afternoon the landlord of the premises called at her room, and found the door locked and the key upon the inside. He knocked, but receiving no answer, he procured the services of a locksmith and had the door opened. The deceased was then found dead upon the floor, and from the condition of the body it was jud

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 7, 1863.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	94⅛	50	Hudson R. R.	94⅜
2,000	Treas. 7 3.10 p. ct. Notes	102	900	do	94
2,000	do	101⅞	100	do	s15 94
20,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C	94	150	do	94⅛
55,000	do	94⅛	100	do	b30 94⅜
105,000	U. S. D.N's	s30 153⅜	500	Harlem R.	35
5,000	do	154⅜	200	do	b10 35
2,000	Tenn St.6s,'90	62	250	do	34⅞
15,000	Mo. State 6s	65	500	do	34⅜
25,000	do	65⅜	100	do	s30 34⅜
15,000	do	b30 66	300	do	34⅞
1,000	Mo. 6s, iss. to H. & St. Jo	90	200	Harlem R. Pref.	67⅜
10,000	Cal. State 7s	131⅜	100	do	68
7,600	Erie 1st M. Bds.	120	300	Reading R.	90
3,000	Erie 5th M. B	107	150	Mich. Cen	96⅜
3,000	Hud R. 2d S. Fd.	122	7	do	96⅜
4,000	Hud. R. Con. Bds.	108	600	Mich. S. & N. I. R	59
5,000	Mich. So. S. F	112⅜	800	do	58⅞
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds	125	200	do	b30 59
10,000	Al.& T.H.Inc.B.	81⅞	400	do	58⅞
5,000	do	81⅝	400	do	s30 58⅞
3,000	A. & T. H. 1st M.	108	200	do	s30 58⅞
2,000	Chi.&N.W.1st M.	70⅜	100	do	b15 59
5,000	A. & T.H.2d M. pr	92⅜	300	do	b3 59
3,000	D., L. & W 1st B.	121	100	M. S. & N. I. G. Stk	105
27,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	89	50	do	105⅜
5,000	P., Ft W. & C. 2d	105⅜	150	do	92¾
10,000	Pitt. F.W.& C 3d.	84	50	do	b30 92⅞
10,000	C. & N. W. 2d M.	42	250	do	92
20,000	do	b30 43	20	Clev., C. & Cin. R.	160
15,000	Clev. & P. 4th M.	82¼	100	Chi. & Alton R.	b30 63⅛
17	Bank of Commerce	89	100	Chi. & Alton Pref.	85
60	Merchants' Bank	100	1500	Clev. & Pittsb. R.	72
30,000	Amer. Gold	157¼	200	do	b10 72⅜
150,000	do	157	600	do	72⅜
25,000	do	s7 157	100	do	s30 72⅜
10,000	do	s10 157	600	do	72⅜
10,000	do	b30 157⅜	200	do	b15 72⅜
45,000	do	b30 157⅜	100	Gal. & Chi. R	92
40,000	do	157⅛	50	do	92⅜
100	Canton Co	27	200	do	92⅜
12	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	129⅜	200	do	92⅜
200	Cumb. Coal Pr.	20	100	do	b10 93
200	Quicksilver M. Co.	20	50	do	b30 93⅛
50	Cary Impr Co	7⅛	100	do	93
25	Pacific Mail S. Co	170⅛	1500	Cl. & Tol. Rd	91
50	do	s30 170	100	do	90⅜
100	do	170¾	300	do	90⅞
400	do	171	200	do	s30 90⅜
100	do	b10 171	1000	do	b30 91⅛
200	do	c 170⅜	50	C. & R. I. Rd	91⅜
100	do	b30 172	100	do	91⅜
250	N. Y. Central R.	120	400	do	91⅜
150	do	b30 120	200	do	b10 91⅜
100	do	119⅜	100	do	91⅜
1100	Erie Railway	77	225	C., B. & Q. Rd	109
100	do	b10 77	40	do	108⅛
400	do	76⅞	100	do	b30 108⅜
100	do	b10 76¾	50	do	b3 108⅜
200	do	s10 76¾	21	Mil. & P. Du C. R.	40
600	do	76⅜	200	P. Ft. W. Chic. R	67
200	do	b10 76⅜	150	do	66⅜
200	do	b30 76⅜	300	do	b30 67⅜
200	do	76⅞	100	do	66⅜
200	do	s30 76	100	do	66
200	Erie R. Pref.	101	200	do	66⅛
400	do	100⅜	100	Alt. & T.H. Pfd.	65
200	do	100⅞	200	do	65⅜
100	do	b10 101	100	do	66
100	do	b30 101⅛	250	Chic. & N. W	19
42	Rome & W. R	83			

SECOND BOARD.

$25,000	U.S.6s, '81, Reg.	92⅛	200	Hudson River R	94
2,000	do	92⅛	300	do	s30 93⅜
25,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Cou.	94	150	Harlem Railroad	31⅛
150,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C	94⅜	300	do	b30. 34⅛
40,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. Notes	102	400	do	34
6,000	Mo. St. 6s	65	50	Harlem R. Pref.	68
4,000	Ill. War Loan	102	25	do	69
3,000	Virginia State 6s	73	400	Mich. Cen. R	97
5,000	Cal. State 7s	131⅜	100	M. S. & N.I. R	b15 59⅜
600	Buf. N.Y.&E.1M	106	100	do	59⅜
5,000	Ch.& N.W. 1st m.	71	150	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	105⅛
5,000	Mich. So. S. Fd.	112⅜	100	Ill. C. R. Scrip	s7 92
20,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	89½	1000	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	72⅜
15,000	Amer. Gold	156⅜	300	do	b10 73
2,500	do	156⅜	100	do	b30 73⅛
75	Am. Ex. Bank	95	200	do	b30 73⅛
56	Merchants' Bank	100	50	Gal. & Chic	92⅜
10	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	129	200	do	92
36	do	130	50	Clev. & Tol. R	90⅜
25	Pac. Mail S. Co.	171	200	Chic. & R. I. R	92
100	do	170⅜	100	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	109⅛
50	do	b30 171	50	P., Ft. W. & C.R.	b10 66⅜
600	Canton Comp'y	27	200	do	66⅜
200	Bruns. City L. Co.	6¾	200	do	b15 67
600	Penn. Coal Co	130	125	Mil. & P. Du C. R.	41
100	N. Y. Cen. R	119⅜	50	Nor. & Wor. R.	81
30	do	120	200	Chic. & N. W. R.	20
550	Erie Railway	76⅜	100	Chi. & Alton Pref'd.	85
300	do	76⅜	50	Alt. & T. H. R	34⅜
100	do	s10 76⅜	28	do	34
250	Erie R. Pref.	100⅞	16	Alt. & T. Ht. Pref.	65⅜

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	U.S.6s 1 yr. Cer.	94⅛	600	M. S. & N. I. R	59⅜
30,000	American Gold	156⅞	700	do	59⅜
10,000	do	157	500	do	59⅜
100	Canton Co	27	100	M. S. & N. I. G.	105⅛
200	do	27⅛	100	do	105⅞
150	Pacific M. S. Co.	170⅜	400	Clev. & Pitt. R	72⅝
500	do	170⅝	100	do	72⅞
50	N. Y. Cen. R	119⅞	200	do	72⅞
150	do	119⅞	100	do	s30 72⅝
100	Erie R	76⅜	300	do	72⅞
156	do	76⅜	800	do	72⅞
200	do	b10 76⅜	200	Galena & Chi. R.	b3 93
100	do	s15 76⅜	100	do	93
200	do	b10 76⅞	200	Chic. & R. I. R.	91⅝
1100	do	76⅜	300	do	92
400	Erie Railway Pref.	100⅜	300	do	s10 92
200	Hud. Riv. R	opg 94	50	P., Ft. W. & C. R.	66⅛
100	Harlem R.	34⅜	100	do	65⅝
200	do	b3 34⅜	100	do	b3 66⅜
150	Mich. Cen. R.	97	200	do	66⅞
100	do	s3 97			

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$16,000	Treas. 7 3.10 ₱ c. Notes	102⅛	100	Harlem R. Pref'd	69
15,000	Debt Certificates	91⅛	100	M. S. & N. I. R	59⅜
50,000	Amer. Gold	156⅜	100	do	b3 59⅜
30,000	do	156⅜	100	do	59⅜
10,000	U. S. Dnd. Nts.	154⅛	200	Ill. Cen. R	92
25,000	do	154⅞	300	do	b3 92
10,000	Mo St. 6s,	65⅜	300	Clev. & Pitts. R	72⅛
100	Bruns. City L. Co.	6¾	900	do	b10 73
100	Canton Co	26⅞	1050	do	73
100	do	27	100	Galena & Chi	92⅛
50	Pacific Mail	170⅜	200	do	92⅜
200	do	170⅜	200	Cle. & Toledo R.	s3 90⅜
200	Erie Railway	b10 76⅜	150	Chi & R. I. Rd.	92
200	do	b3 76⅜	100	do	92⅜
400	do	76⅛	100	Mil. & P. Du C. R.	41⅜
200	do	76⅜	150	Pitts, Ft. W. & C R.	66⅜
200	Harlem Railway	34⅜	50	Chi., Alt. & St. Lou	63

MONDAY, Feb. 9—A. M.

The Trade and Finances of the past week were rather less feverish than the week before, though speculation enters so actively at present into all branches of business down town that the term steady is scarcely applicable to any of them. The Import entries and Export clearances, for the week, are up to a fair standard; but the former fall considerably short of the first week in February last season. The rates of duty being higher, the Customs Receipts into the Treasury are comparatively much larger. The Export movement of Produce is heavier than the corresponding week last year, and the Export of Specie lighter. The fluctuations on the Stock Exchange ranged from 3 to 5 ₱ cent. on the Railway Shares, the turn toward the close of the week being upward, under the influence of large traffic returns for the month of January, and a quieter Money market since the rate to the Brokers was advanced to 7 ₱ cent. At this rate thrre is a good offering from lenders at Bank and on the Street. The volume of business on the Stock Exchange has also fallen off, and thus reduced the pressure upon borrowers, as compared with the last two weeks in January.

The new Loan and Treasury Bill will probably come up in the Senate to-day, with the amendments reported by the Finance Committee, and heretofore published. The matter will be disposed of in that branch of Congress, it is now thought, by Tuesday night. An effort has been made by informal conferences between the Finance Committee and Ways and Means Committee of the House, and on consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, to conform the proposed amendments to the views of all parties, to save time, which might otherwise be consumed between the two Houses by any serious disagreement. How far this effort will save discussion we have no means at present of judging, but our last advices lead us to believe that the points of difference between the two Committees have been practically reduced to the Third Section, and that on *this* point the Secretary favors the Senate Committee's amendment, and would even prefer to strike out all authority beyond the recent Joint Resolution for a further issue of non-interest paying United States Notes of legal tender. The Senate Committee have reduced the authority to $50,000,000, in addition to the Joint Resolution of Jan. 17.

While the Bill is pending in its unsettled details, the speculation in Gold Coin in Wall-street is kept up, partly on purchases on 10 to 30 days' time, at a large difference over the cash price. But, withal, this and the differences of opinion as to whether the House will yield to the Senate amendments, the rate has fallen off from 158⅛ to 156⅜ since Saturday week. For three or four days past, the spirit of holding for a further rise has partially abated, and on Saturday appeared to be sensitive to any news or rumors of success in the Army or Navy. On the final settlement of the Loan Bill in Congress, the probability is that the excitement in Gold will be further lessened. In the meantime, the pending operations before Charleston and Vicksburgh, and the advance of ROSECRANS in Middle Tennessee, may have an important bearing upon the market. The speculators in Stocks have cut loose from the ups and downs in Gold, in some measure, and the hope may be indulged that, if victorious news should break upon us this week, it will be heartily enjoyed by both *Bull* and *Bear*, and by all parties in Wall-street, except the few whose daily labor and pleasure it is to put up Gold at the expense of the Public Credit.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	158⅛@158⅜
U. S. Notes for Customs	164⅜@164⅞
U. S. 6 ₱ cents. 1881	95 @94
U. S. Treasury Bds. 7.30 ₱ cts	102@102
New-York Central	119⅛@118⅞@119⅜
New-York and Erie	75 @76 @77 @76⅛
Erie Preferred Shares	101⅜ @99 @100
Rock Island	91⅛ @88⅜ @92
Michigan Guaranteed	105⅛@103⅛@105⅛
Michigan Southern	58⅜@55⅛@59⅛
Michigan Central	96 @94 @97
Toledo	90⅛@85⅞@90⅜
Galena	93⅛ @90@92⅜
Illinois Central	91⅜@90@93⅛@92
Panama	187 @186
Pacific Mail	169@167@172@170
Missouris	65⅛ @64@65⅛
Tennessees	62⅜@62
Hudson River	93⅜@92@94
Harlem Preferred	67@64@68⅜
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	70@67@73
Harlem Common	34⅜@31⅜@34⅜

The price of Gold Coin on Satuday opened at 157½, and finally left off 156⅜, as against 156⅞ on Friday night. The transactions were to a fair amount in the morning, but there was not much spirit in the afternoon demand. The rate of Exchange on London is about 172 ₱ cent. The price of Money to the Brokers was 7 ₱ cent.

The Stock Market showed an improved demand for Treasury paper, at 94⅛ ₱ cent. for one-year certificates, and 102 ₱ cent. for 7.30 ₱ cents. The Funded stocks steady. Missouri 6 ₱ cents a fraction better. The Railway Shares opened with much firmness in the morning, but the advance on Erie and the Westerns brought forward sellers for realization, and the extreme rates were not in all cases maintained at the close of the day. The rise in Erie, since Thursday, being 4 ₱ cent. in two days, some of the *Bulls* made a quick as well as handsome turn by selling early in the day at 77 ₱ cent. The following figures were made at the 4 o'clock Board; market steady:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
Gold Coin	158⅞	156⅜	Harlem	34⅛	34⅜
U.S. 6 Notes	155	154⅞	Harlem Pref	67	68⅜
Tennessees	60⅛	62	Mich. Central	97	96⅜
Missouris	64⅜	65⅜	Mich. Southern	58⅞	59⅛
N. Y. Central	119⅜	119⅞	Mich. Guarant'd	104⅜	105⅜
Erie	75⅜	76⅜	Illinois Central	93⅛	92
Erie Preferred	100	100	Pittsburgh	72⅜	73
Hudson	84	94	Galena	91⅜	92⅜
Toledo	90⅛	90⅜	Rock Island	92	92
Pacific Mail	170	170	7-30 Tr. Notes	102	102

The following were the only bids made for the City Bank Shares.

Commerce	89	Nassau	100
Hanover	87	Importers' and Trad'rs'	94
Metropolitan	101	Park	124

And the following for the Railway Mortgages, which were higher than on Friday, and in good demand:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	108	Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75	125
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	124	St, L., Alt. & T. H. firsts	108
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv. '76	126	T. H. & Alt. 2ds, pref.	91⅜
Erie firsts '68	120	L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bonds	31
Erie seconds, '79	123	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	106
Erie thirds, '83	120	Chi. & N. W. int. bds	95
Erie fourths, '80	112	Chi. & N. W. firsts, ass'd	70⅜
Erie fifths, '85	109	Chi. & N. W. seconds	42
Hudson firsts, '69	122	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	67
Hud. thirds '75	111	Lack. & W. bonds	115
Hud. convt., '67	107	Del., Lack. & W. 1sts	121
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	118	Tol. & Wab. firsts	104⅜
Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ c. '69-'72	126	Tol. & Wab. seconds	89
Mich. C. n. f. 8 ₱ c., '82	127	New-Jersey C. seconds	110
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. seconds	101	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	103½
M. S. & N. Ind. s. f. 7 ₱ c.	112¾	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	105

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts, $342,316 14, (including $84,000 for Customs;) payments, $1,705,670 10; balance, $5,672,911 37.

The Import entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper amount to $3,780,976, against $4,973,516 same week last season. The export clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,381,973, against $1,976,379 same week in 1862. The Export of Specie is $916,000, against $1,457,000 same week last year.

The Commercial Tables for the *calendar* year 1862 being now complete, we return, as usual in January, in our weekly, as well as monthly, comparisons of the Foreign Trade at New-York, to the movement of the current Fiscal or *Treasury* year, beginning 1st of July, 1862, and to close on the 30th of June, 1863:

The Import entries of the first half of the year, that is, from the 1st of July to the 31st of December, exclusive of	$877,000
in Foreign Specie, were	$88,724,000
Add since 1st of January	17,683,074
Total to date	$106,407,074
Against same date 1862	64,091,700
Increased Import since July 1	$41,415,374

The exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles re-exported, from the port of New-York, for the first half of the Fiscal year to Dec. 31, were....$95,060,000

Add since 1st of January	16,949,568
Total to date	$112,009,568
Against same date 1862	87,211,682
Increased Export since July 1	$24,797,886

The amount of Specie exported for the six months of the Fiscal year, July 1 to Dec. 31, was....$31,461,000

Add since Jan. 1	5,210,000
Total to date	$36,671,000
Against same date, 1862	5,670,000
Increased Specie Export	$31,001,000

BANKS OF NEW-YORK STATE AND CITY.—Dec. 27.

Loans and discounts		$178,922,536
Overdrafts	$51, and	508,521
Due from banks		27,682,461
Due from directors	$7,091,697	
Due from brokers	9,417,699	
Real estate	$11,300, and	9,603,672
Specie		37,803,047
Cash items		33,108,776
Stocks, promissory and 7 3-10 notes, &c.		111,628,352
Bonds and mortgages	$82,000, and	7,232,367
Bills of solvent banks and United States		17,040,941
Bills of suspended banks	$161, and	594
Loss and expense account		1,584,866
Add for cents		949
Total		$425,112,082

Capital	$108,668,297
Circulation	89,182,819
Profits	17,101,999
Due banks	57,389,106
Due other than banks and depositors	1,661,401
Due Treasurer of the State of New-York	7,625,478
Due depositors on demand	191,537,807
Amount due not included in either head	1,944,578
Add for cents	507
Total	$425,112,082

The business of the Illinois Central Railroad for January was as follows:

LAND DEPARTMENT.

Acres construction lands sold	11,288.25 for	$105,219 26
Acres int. fund lands sold	1,078 56 for	22,467 68
Acres free lands sold	2,220.17 for	10,322 08
Total sales in January, 1862	14,586.98 for	$138,009 02
To which add town lot sales		1,012 00
Total of all		$139,021 02
Acres sold since Jan. 1, 1863	14,586.98 for	139,021 02
Sold previously (net sales)	1,198,326.00 for	15,139,473 89
Total	1,212,912.98	$15,278,495 51
Construction bonds canceled previous to Dec. 31		2,276,500 00
Cash collected in January		71,531 41

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.

Receipts from Passengers	$100,254 70
Receipts from Freight	151,448 55
Receipts from Mails	6,358 33
Receipts from rent of Road	3,000 00
Receipts from other sources	6,000 00
Total receipts in month of January, 1863	$267,061 58
Total receipts in month of January, 1862	190,130 42

The Pennsylvania Coal Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ ₱ cent., payable on the 16th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 9th to the 16th, both inclusive.

The Bonds and Shares of the reorganized Chicago and Alton Company (formerly Chicago and Mississippi) have been admitted to the official list of dealings at the regular Stock Exchange Board.

Mr. GEORGE H. BEND has been admitted a partner in the Stock and Money firm of LIVERMORE, CLEWES & Co.

NEW-YORK LIFE COMPANY—JAN. 1.

Accumulations, net	$2,586,246
Of which, in 1862	$399,479
Mutual Pre'm Notes, drawing int't.	841,725
Other Mutual Premium Notes	208,132
United States and other Stocks	721,061
Real Estate and Bond and Mortg'e.	589,127
Cash and other Assets	226,211—2,586,246

Mr. ALBERT H. NICOLAY will hold his regular semi-weekly auction sales of Stocks and Bonds to-day, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, and hereafter all his Monday and Thursday sales at the same place. The catalogue will include United States 7 3-10 Treasury notes, Central Park 6 ₱ cent. Stock, &c.

The following are the latest quotations brought by steamer *Hansa* to January 24:

American Railways, &c.	Closing Prices.		Business done. Money.	Account.
Maryland 5 ₱ cent	71	@ 73		
United States 5 ₱ cent., 1874	60	@ 62		
Virginia State 6 ₱ cent	48	@ 50	46⅜	
Atlantic & Gt. Western, N. Y. sec., 1st Mortgage, 1880, 7 ₱ cent	70	@ 71	70½	
Do. 7 ₱ ct., Penn., 1877	70½	@ 71⅜	71⅜	
Erie shares	46	@ 47	70¾	
Do. 7 ₱ cent. Pref	66	@ 68		
Do. 7 ₱ ct., 1st Mtg., 1867	81	@ 83		
Do. 7 ₱ ct., 2d Mtg., 1859	75	@ 85		
Do. 7 ₱ ct., 3d Mtg., 1883	73	@ 75	74	
Do. 7 ₱ cent., 4th Mtg	69	@ 71		
Do. 7 ₱ cent., 5th Mtg	65	@ 70		
Illinois Cen. 6 ₱ ct., 1875	78	@ 80		
Do. 7 ₱ cent., 1875	77	@ 78	78	
Do. $100 shares, $80 paid	40	@ 39 dis.		
Do. $100 shares, all paid	51	@ 55	54½	
Mich. Cen., 8 ₱ ct., c., '69,	77	@ 80		
Do., (sink. fund,) 1st m., do., 82	78	@ 82		
Mich. S. & N. Ind. 7 ₱ ct., (sink. fund,) 1885	68	@ 72		
Do. $100 shares	25	@ 28		
N. Y. Central 6 ₱ cent., (sinking fund,) 1883	70	@ 75		
Do. 7 ₱ cent., 1864	70	@ 75		
Do. 7 ₱ cent. (sinking fund,) 1876	75	@ 80		
Do. do. con. bonds, 1876	75	@ 80		
Do. $100 shares	72	@ 74	73	
Panama R. R., 1st M., 7 ₱ cent., 1865	103	@ 105		
Do. 2d M., 7 ₱ cent. '72	103	@105		
Penn. Cen. 6 ₱ cent	75	@ 78		
Do., 2d M., con 6 ₱ ct	86	@ 88		
Do. $50 shares	38	@ 40	39¼	
Philadelphia & Reading $50 shares	25	@ 28		

The *London Times* Money article of January 20 says:

"According to the letters from New-York to-day the feeling in commercial circles is that the only chance of peace must be found in the exhaustion of both belligerents—a result to which the recent battles at Murfreesboro and Vicksburgh must have greatly tended. *A conviction is expressed that the National Government could not now raise a new army of* 100,000 *men, either by bounty or conscription, or any other means.* Prudent merchants are contracting their operations as much as possible, every business transaction being necessarily of the most gambling character, owing to the hourly fluctuations in the currency, and the prospect that before long these fluctuations will become doubly severe. Although it is professed that the interest on the public debt is to be continuously discharged in gold, *there are apparently few experienced persons by whom the idea is entertained that any payment will again be made in that form.*"

Assuming these letters to be correctly quoted, we have the charity to believe that somebody's cheek will tingle with shame on their reproduction in this form. We do not know who among our great or small Merchants and Bankers, native or alien, communicate such opinions to the ROTHSCHILDS and BARINGS and PEABODYS of London, but we think we are not mistaken in believing that at the counting offices of at least two of these eminent firms, the Money writer for the London *Times*, before the War, derived a portion of his inspiration on American intelligence and opinions, and may do so still. With the mere opinion italicised in the above extract, we do not care to quarrel, however remote it may be from a decent sense of respect to the Government which affords the authors the protection of quiet and security at the North, while struggling itself against armed rebellion at the South. But the intelligence, if meant as such, in the closing lines, about the Public Debt, is simply false.

The Currency Question Again.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

I perceive by the letter of Hon. R. J. WALKER, published in your issue of this morning, that the name of "HAYWARD" has gathered a greater degree of publicity, than was at first contemplated.

Now as Mr. WALKER thinks it strange that I should have referred to your correspondent's article, instead of to his own, and as he has charged me with compounding premium, with discount, I will with your permission, even at the risk of greater publicity, rejoin briefly to his remarks.

I have just purchased the February number of the *Continental Monthly*; I have referred to page No. 132, and have found a wide disparity between the text, and the rendition as given by your Washington correspondent. But how Mr. WALKER can justly charge *me* with compounding terms, when the sole object and effect of my communication were to prove that *some one else* had created the confusion, is entirely beyond the scope of my mental vision.

Mr. WALKER'S exceptions should be taken, not to my demonstration, which I think is so clearly made as to reduce the question to the simplicity of a schoolboy's ordinary task, but to the erroneous statement of your correspondent. Even then, I think his reproof should be tempered with mildness, for the following reason.

Probably no more general misconception exists than that concerning the relation of gold and paper currencies. If, in a promiscuous assemblage of men, you ask how much gold could be obtained in a broker's office for fifteen hundred dollars, supposing specie to be at a premium of sixty per cent., the simultaneous and general response would be, nine hundred dollars. The real amount would be $937 50.

Now, while I admit Mr. WALKER'S proposition to be true, and that your correspondent unconsciously perverted the meaning of the original statement, I still think that the confusion arose partially from a want of perspicuity in Mr. WALKER'S mode of treatment, as seen in his use of the words premium and discount, which, although italicised in his reply to my strictures, were not so in his communication in the *Continental Monthly*. I have only this to add: I discovered a prodigious error. I did not make it. I regret that Mr. WALKER'S arithmetical correctness should have been for a moment questioned, especially if through a fault of mine. I beg pardon of you, Mr. Editor, Mr. WALKER and the public, for thus trespassing on the time of each, and subscribe myself,

HAYWARD.

More on the Same Controversy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your issue of Friday, which contains my note on the currency question, also contains a communication from Hon. R. J. WALKER, who clearly controverts the charge of inaccuracy which had been brought against him. But do the readers of Mr. WALKER'S article yet fully understand what is involved in Mr. WALKER'S idea of the possibility of our currency reaching a point when it should be at a *discount of* 60 *per cent?* In such an event what will be the *premium* on gold, and what is the rule for ascertaining the rate (*per centum*) of premium when the rate of discount is given? I beg leave to present the rule home-made, like the one given the other day, but of necessity as unfailing as that. The amount of the difference between the principal (*i. e.*, the *dollar* in paper) and the discount on a dollar is to the amount of the discount as the amount of said principal is to the rate *per cent.* of the premium on gold. The case supposed by Mr. WALKER would then stand thus:

40—60—1—the rate of gold's appreciation;

and the *premium* will here be found to be *one hundred and fifty per cent.*; that is, one dollar in gold will buy two dollars and a half in paper. Does Mr. WALKER really believe that our National currency is in imminent danger of *such* a fall in its accepted value?

L. V. F. R.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 7, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 35 bbls. Ashes, 10,726 bbls. Flour, 72 bbls. and 912 bags Corn Meal, 603 bushels Wheat, 1,173 bushels Corn, 1,420 bushels Rye, 165 bushels Barley, 16,303 bushels Oats, 6,329 bush. Malt, 5,028 pkgs. Provisions, and 917 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 40 bbls. at $6 62½ for Pots and $8 75@$9 for Pearls, per 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 589 bbls., including 447 bbls. Pots and 142 bbls. Pearls.

BARK—Sales in Philadelphia, since our last, 70 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron, at $34 50@$35 ₱ ton.

COAL—Has been quiet here; prices have not varied materially. The Philadelphia *North American*, of this morning, says: "Orders come in slowly from the East, and there is very little shipping except to supply the Government. The opening prices are not yet fairly established, and the market is dull for the season, the scarcity of suitable vessels checking business very materially."

COTTON—Has been in brisk request, to-day, and prices have advanced materially. Sales and resales of 2,460 bales have been reported, closing with Middlings at 87½c.@88c. ₱ lb.

FISH—Dry Cod continue in light supply and fair demand, chiefly at $5@$5 37½ ₱ cwt. Mackerel have attracted more attention, including No. 1, at $10 50@$10 75; No. 2, at $7 50@$9; and No. 3, at $4 75@$5 50 ₱ bbl. Nothing really new in Herring.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is depressed and a shade cheaper to-day. The demand is generally limited. The reported sales since our last comprise 8,400 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $6 90@$7 15; poor to choice extra State at $7 30@$8, chiefly at $7 40@$7 55; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 70@$7 85 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$6 90	@$7 15
Extra State	7 30	@ 8 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 40	@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	7 70	@ 7 85
Extra Ohio, trade brands	7 90	@ 9 00
Extra Genesee	8 00	@ 9 25
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	7 75	@10 50

Southern Flour is heavy and drooping; sales 1,100 bbls., at $7 65@$8 10 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $8 15@$9 50 for fancy to choice brands, and $9 50@$10 75 for very superior family brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour favors buyers; sales 700 bbls. Extra, at $7 40@$9 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues in demand, at $3 60@$5 60 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is selling moderately, at $4 15@$4 20 for Jersey, $5 for MARSH'S Caloric, and $4 90@$4 95 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $2 50@$3 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in limited request, at slightly reduced prices. Sales, since our last, 55,000 bushels, including White Western, part at $1 90; Amber Western, at $1 71@$1 74; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 64@$1 70; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 63@$1 68; Milwaukee Club, at $1 53@$1 62; Chicago Spring at $1 41@$1 54, and Red State at $1 70@$1 73, ₱ bush. Corn has been in less demand, at easier rates. Sales, since our last, 102,000 bushels, at 93c.@94c. for shipping Mixed Western; 90c.@93c. for Eastern do.; 82c.@90c. for Unsound, and 95c. for White and Yellow Western, ₱ bushel. Rye is inactive, at $1 03@$1 12, according to quality, ₱ bush. Oats are in brisk request, and are dearer, including Canada, at 71c.@74c., Western, at 71c.@75c.; State, at 73c.@75c., ₱ bushel. Barley is in demand, at $1 50@$1 60 ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River is in good demand at 85c.@$1 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in fair demand, at buoyant prices, including new at 18c.@26c. ₱ lb.

HIDES—Receipts have been light and sales very moderate during the past week. The movements in the principal kinds, Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co. notice thus: "*Dry Hides*—The market has ruled firm but quiet during the week, under a very limited demand from the trade and out-of-town buyers, and transactions have been light. In prices we have no change to report, holders maintaining their views with extreme firmness. From speculators there is a marked falling off in

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 9, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—(Afternoon)—NORMA.

WINTER GARDEN—HAMLET.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE FAIR ONE WITH GOLDEN LOCKS.

WALLACK'S—A BACHELOR OF ARTS.

GERMAN OPERA—FIDELIO.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—LUCIE DIDIER.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—LEAH, THE FORSAKEN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—THE PHANTOM—YOUNG AMERICA—Afternoon and Evening.

NEW HALL OF ART, No. 652 Broadway—BANVARD'S PANORAMA OF THE MISSISSIPPI AND THE WAR.

☞ REVENUE STAMPS FOR CHECKS, in sheets, for sale at TIMES Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The great rebel naval victory at Charleston, as we expected, proves to have been hardly more than a fizzle. We learn the true state of the case by the prize steamer *Princess Royal*, which arrived at Philadelphia last evening, and which, it appears, was in great part the cause of the rebel demonstration. The blockade of Charleston was *not* raised, even temporarily. The blockading fleet was *not* scattered and driven off. The gunboat *Mercedita* was *not* sunk. The *Quaker City* was *not* disabled—she was not even in action. The *Princess Royal*, it appears, was captured by the *Unadilla* on the 29th, while attempting to run the blockade at Beach Inlet. The Captain and pilot, however, escaped in a small boat, and gave such information to the rebels as induced the attack by the rebel rams on the evening of the 1st inst., before daylight, with the hope of recapturing her. In this they failed entirely. The ram *Palmetto State* partially disabled the *Mercedita*, but the rebel commander was deceived as to her condition, and she subsequently steamed to Port Royal for repairs. An attack was then made upon the *Keystone State*, which was entirely disabled by a shot through her steam drum. She was not captured, however, and was subsequently towed to Port Royal. Meantime the other ram—the *Chicora*—had attacked the *Housatonic*, but was driven off by her, and at 6½ o'clock—still before daylight—both rams returned to Charleston, not having effected the object they had in view. The *Princess Royal* during the fight had been taken out of harm's way. The statement made by BEAUREGARD and INGRAHAM, that during the day on the 1st no blockaders were on the station, is proved to be totally false.

We also receive news by the *Princess Royal* of the first attack of the Ericsson Monitor *Montauk* on the rebel defences at the mouth of the Ogeechee River. It proves that she was not at all disabled. She received seventeen shots on her side and twelve on her turret, without suffering any injury whatever.

We learn from Vicksburgh of another brilliant naval exploit. The ram *Queen of the West* ran the gauntlet of the rebel batteries on Monday morning last. The rebels opened one hundred heavy siege guns against her as she steamed past, but did not succeed in stopping her. A rebel steamer, also, opened fire upon her, which was replied to, and the rebel craft was crippled. The ram was under fire three-quarters of an hour. The canal project, as explained in our Cairo correspondence a day or two ago, has been fully determined upon, and the largest possible force will be kept at work night and day upon it until it is completed. The required width and depth to allow the passage of vessels will be cut at once, the action of the water to wash it out not being depended upon. Our special correspondence from Gen. GRANT'S army will give a correct idea of the condition of affairs near the great rebel stronghold.

An official dispatch from Gen. ROSECRANS to Gen. HALLECK gives us the facts regarding the recent affair at Fort Donelson. The rebels numbered 4,000, with eight pieces of artillery, and were commanded by WHEELER, FORREST, WHARTON and WOODWARD. Our force numbered but 800 men, commanded by Col. A. C. WARDEN. The enemy charged the fortifications several times, but were repulsed by our artillery and infantry, with heavy loss—in killed over 150, and in prisoners 300. FORREST was wounded. Our loss was only 12 killed and 30 wounded. Gen. ROSECRANS has taken measures to intercept the retreat of the rebels.

A correspondent at Vicksburgh writes to a Western paper that when Gen. SHERMAN retired from Vicksburgh, supposing the expedition had been abandoned, the rebels sent eleven steamers up the Yazoo for supplies, and our fleet having returned in the nick of time, they are now blocked in; and the rebels have only two steamers between Vicksburgh and Port Hudson.

We learn, from Cairo, of the destruction of the light-draft gunboat *Glide*, by fire, at that place. The boat, guns and machinery are a total loss.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate on Saturday, the House bill to promote the efficiency of the Commissary Department, was passed. A memorial was presented from merchants of New-York, praying that legal tender notes may be used for the payment of customs duties. A resolution directing the Committee on the Conduct of the War to inquire into the condition of the Army of the Potomac, was introduced by Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, and laid over. The Missouri Emancipation bill was taken up, and debated until the adjournment, which did not take place until midnight.

In the House, the Illinois and New-York Ship Canal bill was considered during the entire session. A demand for the previous question was seconded, but pending further proceedings, the House adjourned.

A great mass of documents relating to Mexico has been sent to the House—enough probably to make a thousand printed octavo pages. They prove that the Mexicans are by no means disheartened in the struggle against the French, but are rather disposed to resist the invasion to the utmost. The French soldiers who have been captured, have been treated with great kindness by the Mexican Government. Many desertions from the French Army have taken place.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Hansa*, from Southampton on the 21st inst., arrived at this port, about 1½ o'clock yesterday morning. Her news is three days later than previously received. At a conference on American affairs, held at the Clarendon hotel, in Liverpool, a resolution was adopted declaring that the Emancipation policy of our Government is entitled to the general sympathy and support of Englishmen, and that a Committee should be formed to bring the subject before the people of Liverpool. The resolution was opposed by Mr. SPENCE, who constituted himself the champion of the South, but to no effect. We give among our extracts a full copy of the letter of the French Emperor to Gen. FOREY, commander of the Mexican expedition.

The Academy of Music was filled to overflowing last evening on the occasion of the meeting in aid of the New-York Christian Commission. Gen. SCOTT occupied the chair and addresses were made by Rev. Dr. TYNG, Rev. ALEXANDER REED, Col. MCKEAN M. C., Major-Gen. BURNSIDE and Rev. J. T. DURYEA. The objects of the commission were unanimously indorsed by the meeting.

Rev. Dr. A. C. COXE commenced his labors at Calvary Church yesterday. He preached a very able discourse before one of the largest congregations probably ever assembled within the walls of the edifice.

It is now believed—as we learn by a telegram from San Francisco—that nearly all the treasure lost with the *Golden Gate* will be recovered.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN was arrested on Saturday, in St. Louis, by the Provost-Marshal, and given the choice of leaving the State or going to jail. He chose the former alternative.

Hon. ELI THAYER addressed a large audience at Cooper Institute, on Saturday evening, in support of his plan for the colonization of Florida. The scheme met with decided favor at the hands of the majority present.

The Troy *Whig* states that the *Isaac P. Smith*, which was captured by the rebels near Charleston, was built near Coxsackie, and her builders and owners claimed that she was the fastest propeller in the world. She is two hundred feet long, with twenty-eight feet beam and ten feet hold, and is propelled by a double-geared propeller engine. She was purchased by the Government for $60,000.

At Chambers of the Supreme Court, on Saturday Justice BARNARD dismissed an order to vacate certain legal proceedings on the ground that they were not stamped. He decided that the provisions of the act of Congress declaring proceedings in State Courts invalid unless stamped, was illegal and unconstitutional. An appeal to the General Term will undoubtedly be taken.

The Stock market was firm at higher prices on Saturday forenoon and closed steady. Gold lower, 156⅜ ₱ cent. Exchange, 172 ₱ cent.

Flour, Wheat, and Corn were in very moderate demand on Saturday, and prices were declining. Oats were brisker, and decidedly higher. Transactions in Provisions and Groceries were restricted. Cotton was in brisk request, and was much dearer. Leather, Tallow, Codfish, Mackerel, Hay, Hops, and Tobacco were in fair demand at full rates. Whisky was more freely purchased, but at reduced figures. Wool, and East India Rice were quite active at advancing prices. Freights were quiet, with 551 vessels of all classes in port.

What Compromise with the Rebels Means.

The agents of secession who are now laboring at the North for compromise and peace, profess to be working in the interest of the Union, and with what FERNANDO WOOD would call "a single eye" to its restoration. But we would once more warn those whom they are about to supply with their "political information," that compromise or peace upon any other terms than the naked, unconditional submission of the South, would be just as fatal to the Union as if we acknowledged the independence of the Confederacy to-morrow. This is a fact which some simple people, bewildered by the bombastic effusions of "the Conservatives" about liberty and the Constitution, are beginning to forget, but if we all forget it, we do so at the risk of destruction as utter and complete as ever overtook any nation. "Nothing," says BURKE, "is so rash as fear, and the counsels of pusillanimity very rarely put off, whilst they are always sure to aggravate the evils from which they would fly." *We* must not be cheated by our fears into the notion that it is possible for us to abate, or to offer to abate, one jot of the claims we took up arms to assert. Our fate—a hard fate many no doubt think it—has saddled us with the task of putting down the Southern rebellion, and we cannot escape it by the sacrifice of any part of our pretensions. We must give up all or nothing.

One moment's consideration of what we concede, if we compromise with DAVIS and his associates, will make this apparent. We concede, in the first place, that under our system of Government, minorities may, whenever the occasion seems in their judgment to require it, take up arms in resistance to the will of the constitutional majority as expressed at the polls. This is what is meant by "State rights," and this is what DAVIS is in the field to assert, and what Mr. BROOKS and his brother missionaries are going to preach in New-Hampshire. To compromise with the Confederates would be to admit the legality of their present position, and this once admitted, every Presidential election, and every vote in Congress, would be a farce, as no one would be bound to abide by the result. This would be an end to the Union just as complete and final as if we had disbanded our army, and made our bow to the Confederate President. What we gain by the Union, and what the Union means, is the cohesion and union of the entire people of this Republic, under all circumstances and against all attacks. All other things, such as uniformity of currency, the freedom of internal trade, community of privileges for the citizens of each State in every other State, can be secured perhaps, by such treaties of commerce as Mr. FOOTE, of the rebel Senate, now offers to the North-west as the price of its defection, as by the United States Constitution as he interpets it. 'Our people could trade, travel and intermarry, make railroads, iron-steamers, as well if the States were all separate as they do now. To be sure we should be constantly exposed to war arising out of disputes about boundaries and claims, and differences of opinion upon all sorts of subject. But so should we be in the Union into which BROOKS, COX, VALLANDIGHAM & Co. gravely propose we should enter. We should run the risk of civil war after every Presidential election, after the passage of every act of Congress; on every attempt to levy a tax or execute a writ; because we should have solemnly admitted as a fundamental principle of our polity that the decision of no constituted body was final or binding.

The cause which was most active in bringing about the substitution of the present Constitution for the old "Articles of Confederation," was the position in which the latter placed us toward Foreign Powers. Our inability to support our foreign policy by a display of united National force, had brought us into universal contempt. Great Britain, refused to carry out the treaty of peace, and laughed at our remonstrances; our flag was insulted with impunity in every foreign port; our citizens, traveling in foreign countries, were much in the position of those of our colored people who went to Europe in the reign of Mr. BUCHANAN. They owed their safety and comfort to the humanity and politeness of strangers, but not to their passports. The pirates of the Mediterranean looked upon our ships and crews as their private spoil, because we had no navy to punish them, and we had no money to pay them their black mail. It was from this position of intolerable degradation that the Constitution rescued us, and it did rescue us only because the world believed as we believed, that it indissolubly united us in peace or war, in weal or woe, and gave the Government an indisputable and irresistible claim upon the purse and service of every able-bodied man in the country.

If, however, we make the slightest move toward compromise, we confess that we stand in the same position as before the Constitution was adopted, and that our competency to make war or peace, to borrow money or to pay it, depends on our securing every year, and for every week, the concurrence of thirty-three, or forty, or fifty States, which concurrence they are competent, at any moment, and for any reason, to withhold. It is needless to say that Europe and the world would regard the admission of any such doctrine on our part, as a future impediment to those collective, sustained, and often painful efforts, without which nationality cannot be, and never has been either founded or sustained, and they would treat us accordingly. What that treatment would be, we all know. We have only to look at Italy, at Poland, at Ireland, at Hungary and Mexico, to learn to what depths of sorrow and suffering and humiliation we should at last descend when we had worn out the patience or pity, or magnaminity of foreign Powers.

There is a rule of municipal law which permits a party to a suit to make an offer of compromise, without its being considered an admission of the justice of his adversary's claim. But we warn the public that the world acknowledges no such rule in the dealings of Government, with rebels in arms. Any concession, except that of pardon and oblivion in return for submission, is always construed as an acknowledgment of the justifiability of the insurrection. And this doctrine would be applied in double stringency to our dealings with the South, because our rebels have not simply revolted for the redress of a grievance, but for the assertion of the right to revolt, grievance or no grievance. If we ever acknowledge this, while we have a man left or a musket to put into his hands, we shall well deserve the fate which that acknowledgment will assuredly bring upon us, and history will record, for the instruction and amusement of posterity, that in the greatest crisis of our history we waged war like lions against an enemy one-fourth of our own number, and then at the close of the second campaign we negotiated like asses, and made a peace which put an end to our National existence.

Desperation of the Rebels.

While Mr. GREELEY is proclaiming that if we do not conquer the rebels within the next three months, we must seek the "*best attainable peace*," the rebel leaders are keeping up the courage of their troops by assurances that the war must end within that time. The New-Orleans *Delta* of the 28th ult., makes the following very strong and startling statements on this point:

"We are daily receiving accounts across the lines of the dreadful condition of things in rebeldom. *The soldiers are only kept from open mutiny and insubordination by the promises held out that peace will be made within ninety days.* The army is very tired of the war, and would accept peace on any terms which would restore them to their homes again. The people, too, even in Mississippi, *openly express a wish that the Yankees would come along and end the farce. The people in the country kill every officer who comes around hunting up conscripts.* At least twenty have been killed in the performance of this kind of duty. The people will not serve as conscripts if they can avoid it, and the swamps and hiding-places of Louisiana are full of fugitives between the ages of sixteen and sixty. Provisions, clothing, and all the necessaries of life are very scarce, and everybody is miserable, except the heartless speculators and the more heartless leaders."

This is the condition of affairs in the extreme Southwest. Richmond papers, when they venture to speak at all upon the subject, give an equally dismal account of affairs in the East. The *Examiner* of the 29th, states that the Confederacy is on the eve of a financial convulsion which will shake it to its centre. The message of Gov. VANCE, of North Carolina, shows that a sharp conflict has arisen between the Central Government and the State authorities, which threatens to involve them in civil war at home. The *Examiner*, of the 30th, says that the National armies are evidently preparing for a renewed assault at every point, and that "the hour is nearly come when the strength of the Confederacy is to be tried by that tremendous test." And the Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 30th, strives to keep up the spirits of the people, by loud predictions that peace is close at hand, and it thus sets forth the reasons on which this faith is based:

"If we meet with no great and unexpected disasters; if we do not relax our exertions, *the war must virtually be ended by the 1st of June.* All the signs of the times, the ascendency of the Democratic party at the North, the partial failure of their draft, and the entire cessation of volunteering; the admission by them that a large part of their army goes out of service in May, and that no new recruits can be had to supply their places; the frequent and numerous desertions from their army; their domestic dissensions, their bitter denunciations of LINCOLN, his Cabinet, the Abolitionists, and of all New-England; the imminence of national bankruptcy, the ruin of their shipping and commercial interests, and incipient social anarchy, all prove that they can keep up the war but a few months longer. Besides, they know that foreign intervention, however delayed, must come at last. No doubt they desire it, in order to have a pretext for backing out from the contest. *Even* HORACE GREELEY *admits that they must conquer us in three months, or then make the best peace they can.* Indeed, whether between individuals or nations, a big fight must ever be a short fight; because the parties, putting out all their strength at once, soon become exhausted. *The North is exhausted.*"

We beg the South to understand that, in spite of all the evidence which it cites, and of the opinion of Mr. GREELEY, the North is *not* "exhausted," nor will it be ready to make peace in three months upon any other terms than those of submission to the Constitution of the United States. The "signs of the times," which the *Dispatch* quotes, are utterly deceptive. The "ascendency of the Democratic Party" was due far more to a demand for a more vigorous prosecution of the war than to a desire for its cessation. The draft has not failed, for it has not been attempted. A walk through our streets and along our wharves, would speedily satisfy the Richmond editor that our shipping and commercial interests are far from being "ruined," and a journey through the whole Northern country would dispel the illusion that we are seriously suffering in any of our great interests from the war. *The resources of the country are as yet almost untouched.* Nor have we any fears of intervention from any quarter.

The war will go on until the rebellion is subdued. There are many at the North who would willingly see it end short of that result,—but they constitute a very small minority of the people, and if they were put in power to-morrow, they would be compelled by public sentiment, as well as by the nature of the case, to prosecute the war. Undoubtedly thousands at the South will be deluded by the "signs" to which the *Dispatch* refers, into a desperate final struggle, in the belief that the North will make peace after three months more of unsuccessful fighting. The language of leading Democrats, and of Democratic Presses, is calculated to encourage this delusion. The assurances of Mr. GREELEY, and the knowledge of his efforts, personal and political, with the French Minister and VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, in favor of mediation, will do more to strengthen these convictions and to nerve them to a fierce resistance. But these false lights will only drag them to still more fatal shipwreck. These assurances and encouragements may cost the country some thousands of lives and millions of money, by inciting the Rebels to a prolonged resistance, but they cannot avert their final doom.

We know perfectly well, from the nature of the case as well as from the confessions of the rebel Press, that *their* exhaustion is tenfold as great as ours—that they suffer in every direction from the war ten times as much as we do, and that, from this cause alone, they must, in the course of time, surrender. Our domestic manufactures have been stimulated by the war. Our agriculture is comparatively undisturbed. The prices of agricultural products and of the staple necessaries of life have nor been materially increased. We have full and free access to the markets of the world. Our credit has not been seriously impaired, for it has scarcely been tried. If the South could by force raise the blockade, annihilate our armies and thus break the iron vice in which she is held, she could then hope to end the war. Until this is done she may dismiss all hope of peace except by submission.

The Late Naval Affair near Charleston.

After five days' impatient waiting, we have the truth concerning the naval affair in Charleston harbor, which so excited the town last Wednesday. The news comes to us by way of Philadelphia, to which port it was brought by the iron steam propeller *Princess Royal*, which was captured by our Charleston blockading fleet, on the 29th ult. The affair, it seems, was mainly about the possession of this valuable vessel, which, when captured, was laden with a heavy cargo of military supplies for the rebels, such as Whitworth guns, gunpowder, steam-engines, sheet-iron, and a lot of English "mudsills," not to speak of coffee, boots, and other luxuries and necessaries. She was taken on the evening of the 29th, quite close in to the shore; and as she was permitted to remain there the next day, the rebels got ready as quick as possible and started out on the night of that day to see if they could not recapture her by a grand *coup*. In this primary object they completely failed, as the fact of the arrival of the *Princess Royal* at Philadelphia proves; and being foiled in this, and circumstances favoring, BEAUREGARD bethought him of the magnificent programme of "formally declaring the blockade of Charleston raised by a superior force of the Confederate States."

In regard to the incidents of the affair, as reported by the rebels, most of them are either false or inaccurate. The rebels did *not* "sink two of our vessels and cripple a third," as the first of their dispatches stated; nor did they "sink two, set four on fire and drive the rest away"—which was their final summing up of the result of the engagement. There were only two of our blockaders injured, and but one badly. The *Mercedita* was *not* sunk nor captured, but, after being somewhat injured, her commander, by a legitimate ruse, managed to fetch her off in safety, and take her to Port Royal to get the slight repairs she needed. The *Quaker City* was not in the action at all, apparently, much less was she set on fire, or did she haul down her flag to surrender. The only one of our vessels seriously injured was the *Keystone State*, but she too has been taken to Port Royal for repairs. Thus do the loud rebel statements appear ridiculous when confronted with the truth.

The story of the blockade having been raised, for even a single hour, is equally false. The body of our blockading fleet never departed from its ground at all, as only two out of the eight or ten vessels there were attacked or in the action. The rebels made the attack at dawn, and turned tail for Charleston before sunrise; so they probably had not much time to examine the validity of the blockade. The assertion of the rebels, that they took the foreign consuls out into the harbor to witness for themselves that the blockade was raised, is simply and satisfactorily explained in the dispatches.

The whole of the rebel report and the whole affair would be ludicrous in the light of our present dispatches, but for the loss of about a score of our gallant sailors. The thing has fizzled out as so many other great rebel victories have fizzled out. So far as the main prize was concerned, the *Princess Royal*, the result was for us a decided gain and success. The rebel report, however, was characteristic of BEAUREGARD, who, next to JEFF. DAVIS himself, is the greatest fabricator, falsifier and "blower" in the Southern Confederacy. We should think nobody would ever again be disturbed by his dispatches.

The French in Mexico.

The public heart is a good deal depressed by the unsatisfactory rate of progress we are making in our contest with the rebellion. England and France have also been excessively impatient for speedy victories; and the French Emperor is reported to have cited sundry trifling failures which our armies have encountered in their attempts upon Richmond, as proof conclusive that we *never* can conquer the South.

Perhaps it will not be unfair to refer him to the slow progress which the French army seems to be making toward the conquest of Mexico. At the outset of this enterprise, NAPOLEON evidently supposed it would be at least quite as feasible as we supposed our march through the South would be previous to our experience at the first Bull Run. He has sent one or two reinforcements to his invading army since that time—has procured very considerable supplies from our neutral ports—and still does not seem to have made any very decided progress toward the accomplishment of his object. It is not easy to obtain perfectly reliable details of the actual condition of things in Mexico at the present time, but there are some points which seem to be pretty well established.

In the first place, it appears that the expedition to Tampico, to procure mules for transportation service, was a total failure, as no mules could be had. After capturing and taking formal possession of the place, the French suddenly withdrew their forces, both naval and land, and returned to Vera Cruz. It is equally certain that Jalapa has been completely evacuated by the French, and that the place has reverted to Mexican authority.

We have, also, the official dispatch of Gen. ORTEGA to his Government in the City of Mexico, recounting the successful attack of a body of Mexican cavalry upon a division of French infantry. There is reliable intelligence, also, that the siege train of the French is still delayed near Vera Cruz, and their transportation service, generally, is said to be so incomplete that the farther effective march of the French army to Puebla or the City of Mexico seems highly improbable.

Certain persons have been disposed to complain of our Secretary of State because of his permitting the French to purchase mules, wagons and other supplies in this country. But it seems that even in this matter the French have not been gainers, since we have advices that 800 mules, sent to the French from New-York, and several large and valuable supply trains, have been captured by the Mexican guerrillas. Any one acquainted with the condition in which the French forces find themselves, the peculiarities of the country and the nature of Mexican warfare, would conclude that if the Mexicans were successful in anything, it would be in capturing transportation trains and any *mulada* that might be running about loose. It is quite possible, therefore, that our Secretary of State may have judged that in permitting transportation material and supplies to go to Mexico under French auspices, the property would eventually fall into the hands of the Mexicans, and thus, while practically aiding our sister Republic, we retain the good will of France.

Taking all these Mexican advices into consideration, it is evident that the French forces have met with a series of minor but annoying disasters.

We see it stated—somewhat indefinitely, it is true—that Gen. FOREY has determined not to advance and give the Mexicans battle until he receives new instructions from NAPOLEON, and a reinforcement of 10,000 men. If this be so, the expedition may be considered a total failure, for this year at least, unless the heavy reinforcements required are even now near the Mexican coast. An advance portion of the French army has probably reached Amazoc—a town of several thousand inhabitants, ten miles this side of Puebla. If supplies can be obtained, it is quite probable that Gen. FOREY may make a stand at this point, fortify himself, and await further developments. Even this would be very hazardous, for if the Mexicans are as determined, bold and energetic as they are represented to be, it would be scarcely possible for any amount of supplies to reach the French camp, while constant skirmishing, sickness and desertions would cause a rapid diminution and melting away of the Imperial army itself.

France is preeminently a military nation. Her army is on a first-rate footing, and every department of her military establishment is supposed to be in splendid order. The Emperor has spared no expense in fitting out this expedition, and has sent some of his most experienced and skillful Generals at the head of it. Yet it seems that even he is by no means exempt from some of the most serious of the evils which have delayed the operation of our own troops. Our people may well learn patience, and the French Emperor forbearance, from this example.

OFFICERS TO BE HAD FOR AN AFRICAN ARMY.—The Washington correspondent of the *Tribune* says that "it is the positive opinion of Senators, who judge from the great number of written applications made to themselves, that an African army 100,000 strong *could be officered with white men n oa fortnight's notice.*" We do not doubt it. There has never been the slightest difficulty in getting any number of *officers* for any service. Unless we are misinformed, we have in the army now *twice* as many officers as are required, upon the usual basis, by the number of men under their commands. The high pay, the comparative comfort, and the general attractions of the position, combine to make it perfectly easy to get officers in any quantity. The real question to be answered is, can we get the *men?* Where can we recruit an "African army 100,000 strong?" We must wait to see what progress is made in this effort before we can pronounce a conclusive judgment as to its wisdom.

Border State Loyalty.

It is quite common for over-zealous partisans of the Administration, in Congress and in the Press, to sneer at "Border State loyalty" as something quite unworthy to be mentioned in any connection, however remote, with *their* devotion to the Union. We have more than once protested against this injustice. In our judgment, if the Union is saved, it will be due quite as much to the efforts of loyal men in Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee and Maryland, as to the more fervid, but not more serviceable, zeal of Massachusetts and New-York.

It is due to these States to bear in mind the greater sacrifices they made in adhering to the Union cause. We of the North have known nothing of the evils and agonies of a divided sentiment at home,—of divisions which pervaded neighborhoods, social circles, and penetrated even to the hearthstone, which armed the father against the son, and brother against brother. So far as any personal contact with the question has been concerned, our people have been unanimous. Our interests have all been one way. In the Border States this was by no means the case. The civil war has there touched the very heart of society; and no man espoused either side without a sacrifice of the feelings, prejudices and hopes of a lifetime.

Yet these States have stood nobly by the Government, and have contributed very largely to the courage, the endurance and the patriotism which have come to its support. And one of the most successful features of President LINCOLN'S administration, is that policy which held these States to their allegiance in spite of the constant and vigorous efforts of the rebel Government to withdraw them from it.

We find in the Baltimore *American*, one of the ablest and most patriotic of the loyal journals of the Border States, the following paragraph concerning the character of the support they give to the Union cause:

"We of the Border States know no party; and we recognize but one policy; that *of preserving the Constitution and saving the Union, no matter what petty organization is trampled under foot in the march onward to these ends.* We are ready to postpone every consideration which provides for political triumphs until the Union is restored, the rebellion crushed, as it deserves to be, by the *power* of the Government it has defied. 'Compromise,' 'peace' on terms humiliating to the Government and in recognition of the right of secession, we repeat, is infamous, and above all names for infamy is that which goes for 'peace' based upon separation, *disunion.*"

This is language which may well be echoed by every loyal journal and every loyal man in every section of the country. It affords the only ground on which this contest can be carried on and the Union saved. It discards every consideration but that of vigorous, successful war against the rebellion—postponing, as of minor consequence, all other questions until this, which overrides them all, shall have been decisively settled.

CHARGES FOR STORING PRIZE PROPERTY.—An item in our City news column, of yesterday, in relation to warehousemen's charges for storing prize property, was, as will be seen by a reference to our law reports of this morning, erroneous in some of its particulars. Messrs. WARD & GOVE did not apply to Judge BETTS to sanction their bill as rendered, but to order a reference of the matter to a Commissioner, to ascertain and report what was a reasonable and fair compensation for the services rendered by them. This application was for some reason or other opposed by the District-Attorney and the Marshal, who claimed that no one but the Marshal had the right to pass upon the bills, and that there was no way of reviewing his decision. This view of the law, however, was not taken by Judge BETTS; and he ordered a monition to issue to the Marshal and the District-Attorney, returnable on Tuesday, that the matter might be properly brought before the Court for determination.

It is due to Messrs. WARD & GOVE to say, that they claim that their bills are reasonable and just, and that the Marshal agreed to pay them the very rates of storage which they now charge, and that he has paid other warehousemen at the same rate in other cases. Their application to the Court was only that they might be allowed what they could prove to be right, on a full and fair examination.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Storm—Flag of Truce for City Point.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Feb. 6.

The hospital-ship *Euterpe*, Capt. JOSEPH AVEY, has arrived here, only forty-eight hours from New-port, R. I.

The storm is still raging, and the rains have carried away all the snow which fell at the commencement of the storm.

The steamer *Ericsson* has arrived at Hampton Roads.

Steamboat *Thomas A. Morgan*, Capt. PLIN, made her trip to-day from Yorktown. The storm prevented her from doing so yesterday. She brought to Fortress Monroe to-day three deserters from the Thirty-sixth Virginia Cavalry.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Feb. 7.

The flag of truce boat *New-York* left this afternoon for City Point with thirty rebel prisoners, in charge of Capt. ALEXANDER MANN. Col. LUDLOW sent up on the boat a large supply of clothing and medical stores for the comfort of the Union prisoners in and about Richmond. On the return of the *New-York* we expect about eight to nine hundred Union prisoners to arrive.

The storm has entirely cleared away, and the telegraph cable will soon be repaired.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Feb. 7.

Arrived, steamer *Constitution*, from Panama. She brings $300,000, recovered from the wreck of the *Golden Gate*.

British steamer *Robert Low* has arrived from Victoria and taken her place in the new line of steamers between San Francisco and China. She sails for China March 1.

Advices from the wrecking expedition express the belief that nearly all the treasure lost with the *Golden Gate* will be recovered.

Five ballots were had, to-night, for Senator. The following is the highest vote:

For Sargeant, 44; Conness, 37; Phelps, 11.

There is a prospect of nominating Mr. SARGEANT before adjournment.

LATER—On the last ballot Mr. Sargeant had 46; Conness, 39; Phelps, 6; Brown, 8. Adjourned to Tuesday.

The Norwegian's Mails.

PORTLAND, Me., Sunday, Feb. 8.

The *Norwegian's* mails have arrived at Island Pond, six hours distance by rail from Portland, but the road between there and this city has been embargoed since Friday morning, by ice frozen over the track. All the available force has been concentrated there and is picking it out. The train is expected this evening. The *Norwegian* will probably sail before Monday morning.

AMUSEMENTS.

The matinée on Saturday brought Mr. GRAU's season to a very successful termination. It was crowded to the greatest capacity of the house, and with the three previous performances must have netted a very handsome profit to the *impresario*. Mr. GRAU's plan of operations, if it leads to no result in an art point of view, possesses, at least, the merit of being thoroughly safe to himself. Two or three nights of opera in a city so fond of the entertainment *must* be successful, although it does not at all follow that artistically the performances will be good. It would be difficult, except on the ground of necessity, to account for the success of the last week. With the exception of Friday night, when "Don Giovanni" was given, the performances outside of the more or less successful efforts of the vocal quartette were extremely mediocre. It could hardly be otherwise, for a long and steady season can alone support a respectable orchestra and chorus, and completeness rests on these auxiliaries. It is but just to Mr. GRAU to say that his intentions were somewhat more ambitious than heretofore, but they were frustrated by the accident of Signor BRIGNOLI's indisposition. With a vocal company of unusual strength, he had, but for this *contretemps*, the opportunity of making his management memorable. Reduced to the briefest proportions, the most that can be said of the season is that it was successful in a pecuniary point of view, and that the prime donne under his direction, distinguished themselves in their few interpretations—especially Miss KELLOGG, who, as *Lady Henriette* in "Martha," and *Zerlina* in "Don Giovanni," gave evidence of improved style and lightsome appreciation of serio-comic character. In parting with Miss KELLOGG the public loses the best native prima donna the country has yet produced. Mr. GRAU's company appears to-night at the Boston theatre.

The return of Mr. ANSCHUTZ with his industrious and versatile company, leaves the City a pleasant place of musical resort, where completeness can be enjoyed without any apprehension on the score of the indisposition of a single artist. During the past week Mr. ANSCHUTZ has given three performances, and to-night will play BEETHOVEN'S grand opera of "Fidelio," a work which, under his able direction, has become one of the most popular of the *repertoire*. On Wednesday MEHUL'S opera, (better known as an oratorio,) called "Joseph in Egypt," will be produced, and as rapidly afterwards as necessity requires, AUBER'S "Fra Diavolo," MOZART'S "Don Juan," and the "Merry Wives of Windsor," by NICOLAI. Mr. LOTTI, the esteemed tenor of the company, will take his benefit on Thursday, when FLOTOW'S opera of "Martha" will be produced.

Our friends in Brooklyn will have a most favorable opportunity of testing the merits of Mr. ANSCHUTZ'S company on Tuesday (to-morrow) night, when the entire troupe will appear at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, in MOZART'S romantic opera of the "Magic Flute." The advantages of the Montague-street establishment over the little place in Broadway, both as regards hearing and seeing, cannot fail to make themselves apparent, especially as Mr. ANSCHUTZ intends to improve them by increasing the numerical strength of his already excellent orchestra and chorus. There are so many Germans in the sister city, to say nothing of the native music-loving population, that the success of the enterprise can hardly be doubted. Mr. ANSCHUTZ will give four performances—the first on Tuesday, the second on Saturday, and the remaining two on the same days of next week.

The announcements at the various places of amusement for to-night are as follows: At Mr. Wallack's Theatre the "Bachelor of Arts," for the last time; at the Winter Garden, Mr. EDWIN BOOTH commences a new engagement with SHAKESPEARE'S "Hamlet;" at Niblo's Garden, Miss BATEMAN'S engagement has proved so signally triumphant, that Mr. WHEATLEY has been constrained to negotiate with her for its continuance beyond the term originally agreed upon. The new play of "Leah the Forsaken" will consequently be repeated every night this week, with the exception of Wednesday, when the house is engaged for the Arion Ball. At Laura Keene's Theatre the charming comedienne, Mrs. JOHN WOOD, appears in a new version of the popular burlesque, "The Fair One with the Golden Locks," receiving therein the additional support of an Arab giant and Mr. WALCOT, Sen. At the Brooklyn Academy of Music Miss LAURA KEENE and her excellent comedy company appear in "She Stoops to Conquer," and "Two can Play at that Game." At Barnum's Museum there is an entire change of performance in all the departments—"The Phantom" and "Young America" are the features in the lecture-room; and at the Old Bowery Theatre the "Scamps of London," and the highly popular pantomime of "Jack and the Beanstalk." In the way of minstrelsy, Buckley's Band at Stuyvesant Institute will be found all sufficient.

The performances at the Theatre Français are well attended; so well, indeed, that the spirited manager, M. JUIGNET, feels himself justified in announcing a supplemental matinée on Saturday next—an opportunity which, we venture to say, will be seized with avidity by the fairer portion of the community. The entertainments to-morrow evening will consist of the comedy in one act by M. LEON GOYLAN, called "La pluie et le beau temps;" the vaudeville called "Mr. Lafleur;" and the well-known comedy-vandeville, "Pas de fumee sans feu."

The Broadway Menagerie, with its collection of living wild animals and amusing performances of trained elephants, ponies and monkeys, affords a pleasant hour's amusement for those who are zoologically inclined.

Mr. JOHN P. COOKE, a well-tried and most deserving servant of the public, who for many years past has been director of the orchestras in several of the leading theatres, announces that he will give his first concert in America on Tuesday next, the 10th inst. The event has drawn forth the heartiest response from the profession to which Mr. COOKE belongs, nearly all the artists of whom the public has heard having volunteered for the occasion. It will be seen by the advertisement that the programme must necessarily be long and varied, and we may add that its interpretation will be all that could be desired. A full orchestra will also assist on the occasion, so that we are happy to announce that Mr. COOKE'S concert will be the best and cheapest (50 cents admission) ever given in Irving Hall.

The Arion Society, of whose musical performances we have so often spoken in terms of merited commendation, will give their Annual Masquerade at Niblo's Theatre on Wednesday next, the 11th inst. It promises to be the grandest affair of the kind ever undertaken in America, and already agitates the community with the scale of its splendor. The theatre will be decorated primarily in the same way that it was for the Japanese Ball, and special decorations suitable for the festival have been prepared by Mr. MAXIMILIAN, so that the gaiety of the scene will certainly be one of its attractions. At these entertainments there is always a sort of masque in the form of a procession, at which a jolly kind of allegory figures largely. This year Prince Harlequin is supposed to declare himself dictator of the United States, and for one evening restores the Union as it ought to be. The procession will consist of about four hundred persons, amongst whom will be found the Princess Hunca Munca secretly betrothed to the Prince who has abandoned his European love, the Princess Venetia—an unfortunate lady whose presence will be indicated by a file of Austrian soldiers, and a garb of deep mourning. After the procession has made its rounds, Prince Harlequin takes possession of the Presidential chair, which, we are informed, has been expressly provided from Washington for the occasion, and after drinking to the Union, distributes badges or offices to his followers. The jovial heartiness with which the Arionites go into this kind of business can only be appreciated by those who have attended their previous masquerades. We are requested to state that tickets can be obtained from any of the members, or at the principal hotels, by parties known to the proprietors. See advertisement.

Miss NINA FOSTER will give a recitation at Cooper Institute to-morrow evening, (Tuesday.)

Naval.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Feb. 8.

The gunboat *Juniata* has returned again in consequence of a defect in her safety-valve.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

A Reconnoissance to Rappahannock Station—A Skirmish—One Man Wounded—No more Grand Divisions.

SPOTTED TAVERN, Va., Friday, Feb. 6, 1863.

The scattered detachments of rebel soldiers who have recently infested the right flank of the army, have at last been disposed of and driven beyond the Rappahannock. Several reconnoissances to the vicinity of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad made lately, reveal the fact that there are no armed rebels north of the Rappahannock in this vicinity, except the irregular soldiers commonly known as bushwhackers. These men are bold and defiant, and stand ready at every point to gobble up stragglers or any small parties that may venture too far outside of our picket lines. Yesterday a small detachment of cavalry was attacked at Wigginton's Mills near Stafford Store. At the first fire, DIXON, the scout, who was wounded last week in a skirmish with a detachment of South Carolinians, was again wounded and more seriously than before—the ball entering his left thigh. The enemy was finally dispersed and several "respectable country farmers" were captured who will doubtless be disposed of in the usual manner—examined, paroled and set at liberty to renew their vocation as Bushwackers.

Capt. HANLEY, of the Ninth New-York Cavalry, with 100 men, made a reconnoissance yesterday as far as Rappahannock Station—the special object of his mission being to discover the whereabouts of a pontoon bridge, which current report said the rebels were constructing near that point. In place of a pontoon bridge, Capt. HANLEY found an old scow, the existence of which, was probably the only foundation whatever for the rumor.

No little excitement existed here yesterday on account of a report from Washington to the effect that the division of the army into Grand Divisions was to be broken up and the old corps system restored. This new order of things is generally approved of, and deemed a change rendered peculiarly desirable at this time. PAUL.

Gen. Smith in Command of the Ninth Army Corps—His Address to the Sixth Corps.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Friday, Feb. 6, 1863.

Yesterday, Gen. SMITH relinquished command of the Sixth Army Corps, to assume charge of the Ninth, Gen. BURNSIDE'S old corps. The following is his farewell address to his troops:

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH CORPS, IN CAMP NEAR WHITE OAK CHURCH, Thursday, Feb. 5, 1863.

To the Officers and Soldiers of the Sixth Army Corps:

I relinquish command over you in obedience to orders. Your soldierly qualities makes it a high honor to command you, and long months of association with you makes me regret the separation.

To my old division I would say more in memory of our past and longer association. You will not forget that you were in the advance from Fortress Monroe to within sight of the spires of Richmond; that in front of the line near Yorktown you took and held for days a position within three hundred yards of the guns of the enemy; that your valor decided the day at Williamsburgh; that in three consecutive days the 27th, 28th and 29th of June last, you met and repulsed the foe; that on the 17th of September you came upon the battle-field to find the enemy advancing upon unsupported artillery, and that, rushing upon their lines, you drove them back in confusion and saved the right wing at "The Antietam." With such memories your future is easily foretold.

WILLIAM F. SMITH.

Gen. SMITH was appointed to the command of the Sixth Corps at Warrenton, when Gen. MCCLELLAN was relieved of his command. Major-Gen. SEDGWICK is transferred from the Ninth to the Sixth Corps.

The storm which set in yesterday afternoon, continued all night and to-day. The roads are as bad as ever. J.

It Operates Like Magic.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain, sure to regulate the bowels.

PERFECTLY SAFE IN ALL CASES,

as millions of Mothers can testify.

25 cents a bottle.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best

And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.

Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

ΙΩΔΗΣ ..... IODINE WATER.

Pure IODINE in pure WATER. Dr. H. ANDERS & CO., Physicians and Chemists, No. 428 Broadway.

Send for a circular.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Herbert & Hunter.

Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities bought and sold at the Board of Brokers. Bank-notes and Specie bought and sold by HERBERT & HUNTER, 74 Wall-st.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.—Common sense tells us that unless the stomach is kept in good working order, the system to which it supplies the elements of the blood, cannot be vigorous and healthy. Nothing has yet been discovered or invented that so effectually and invariably cures and prevents imperfect digestion as HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Dyspepsia, flatulence, oppression after eating, and the feeling so often described by the sick as an "*all-gone*" sensation, are removed in a few days by the use of this most healthful of all stimulants. No one, however feeble, need fear it, for it contains no fiery ingredient. It excites neither the circulation nor the brain. On the contrary it is a fect is genial and soothing. It promotes sleep, as well as restores the energy of the digestive powers, and may be taken not only without danger but with a certainty of the most desirable results by the feeblest lady invalid.

Depot, No. 428 Broadway.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

CHRISTIE—BOGERT.—In Yorkville, on Wednesday, Feb. 4, by Rev. Mr. Lounsberry, JOHN H. CHRISTIE and EMMA L. BOGERT, all of this City. No cards.

MARRIED.

PENNINGTON—FRENCH.—In West Point, N. Y., on Thursday, Feb. 5, by Rev. J. W. French, D. D., A. C. M. PENNINGTON, Jr., U. S. A., and CLARA W. FRENCH, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

DIED.

BABCOCK.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Feb. 7, FRANCIS H. BABCOCK, in the 52d year of his age.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

BARCLAY.—In this City, on Saturday night, Feb. 7, Rev. CUTHBERT C. BARCLAY, Rector of All Saints' Church.

His friends and relatives, and the reverend clergy, are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, Feb. 10, at All Saints' Church, in Henry-st., at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

BIRD.—In New-Rochelle, on Saturday, Feb. 7, JOSEPH BIRD, after a long illness, aged 43 years, 1 month and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, on Wednesday, Feb. 11, at 1½ o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot at 1 o'clock P. M. His remains will be interred at New-Rochelle.

CLARK.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 8, of croup, ANN, the beloved daughter of John F. and Mary A. Clark, aged 2 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 100 Columbia-st., on Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 10, at 10½ o'clock, without further invitation.

DOE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Feb. 8, ANNE ELISABETH, daughter of William M. and Dorcas Doe, aged 4 years and 11 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the house of her parents, No. 320 Navy-st., near Fulton-av., this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

DUGAN.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 8, suddenly JOHN DUGAN, Sexton of Trinity Chapel.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Feb. 10, at 2 o'clock P. M., from Trinity Chapel, West 25th-st.

EATON.—In Mannsville, N. Y., on Sunday, Feb. 1, of congestion of the brain, MARY, wife of Garrett F. Eaton, in the 23d year of her age.

EVELEIGH.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Feb. 6, Mrs MARY D. EVELEIGH, widow of the late Capt. N. W. Eveleigh.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, D. Clarkson, No. 63 Court-st., this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

EDMONDS.—In Bronxville, Westchester County, on Saturday, Feb. 7, after a brief illness, FRANCIS W. EDMONDS, in the 57th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at his late residence at Bronxville, on Tuesday, Feb. 10, at noon. A train of cars will leave the Harlem Railroad Depot, corner of 26th-st. and 4th av., at 10¼ o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot at Bronxville. Returning by special train at 1½ P. M. Regular trains, 2¾, 4½ and 5 P. M.

FITZ-RANDOLPH.—In Philadelphia, on Thursday evening, Feb. 5, ELIZA FITZ-RANDOLPH, in the 72d year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her son-in-law, J. L. Harvey, No. 220 West Rittenhouse-square, on third day, 10th inst., at 11 o'clock.

JAUNCEY.—In Baltimore, Md., on Thursday, Feb. 5, FREDERICK JAUNCEY, of the Fourteenth Regiment N. Y. State Volunteers, son of the late James W. and Eliza M. Jauncey, of New-York, in the 20th year of his age.

JOHNSON.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 7, WILLIAM JOHNSON.

The relatives, his friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Feb. 10, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 200 Court-st., opposite East Warren, Brooklyn.

KNAPP.—In Harlem, on Sunday, Feb. 8, Mrs. LAVINIA KNAPP, widow of Capt. KNAPP, in the 73d year of her age.

Funeral service will be held on Tuesday, Feb. 10, at 10½ o'clock, at her late residence, 141st-st., near 9th-av. Her relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

LOMAS.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 8, Mrs. ELISABETH LOMAS, widow of the late Rev. William Lomas, in the 79th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at her late residence, in 52d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., this (Monday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, without further invitation. The remains will be removed to the country for interment on Tuesday.

MANNING.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 7, LAURA R., daughter of Alpha and Eliza Manning, aged 16 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Feb. 10, at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 392 4th-st., without further invitation.

MAIN.—In Greenpoint, L. I., on Saturday, Feb. 7, JOHN THOMAS, youngest son of Thomas and Barbara Main, aged 1 year and 3 days.

MCWHINEY.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Feb. 5, Mrs. MARGARET MCWHINEY, relict of John McWhiney, aged 82 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, John Macfarlane, No. 27 Christopher-st., on this (Monday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

RUE.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 7, MARY RUE, widow of the late Robert Rue.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Feb. 10, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Dewit Devall.

SHEAFE.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Feb. 7, SARAH, widow of James Sheafe, of Portsmouth, N. H., in the 99th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral service, at her late residence, No. 21 West 19th-st., on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to New-Hampshire for interment.

STORM.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 6, JOHN G. STORM, in the 39th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Trinity Church, on Tuesday, Feb. 10, at 4 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

TIMMONEY.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 7, of consumption, JAMES M. TIMMONEY, late compositor in the New-York *Times* Office, aged 29 years.

His relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral, without further notice on Monday, Feb. 9, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 823 3d-av., between 54th and 55th sts.

TALLMAN.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 7, MARY ANN, wife of Marcius M. Tallman, aged 34 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 17 Jefferson-st., at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

WHITTEMORE.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 7, of disease of the heart, ELIZA K., widow of the late Thomas Whittemore, Esq., in the 63d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, Feb. 10, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, No. 29 Butler-st., without further invitation.

WHALEY.—In Newark, N. J., suddenly, on Sunday morning, Feb. 8, AMANDA M. WHALEY, wife of Daniel Whaley, in the 46th year of her age.

The funeral service will take place at her residence, No. 241 South Prospect-st., Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, Feb. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE—CLASS OF 1861.—*Whereas*, The hand of Death has been laid upon our class, removing from our midst our beloved classmate, RICHARD CORNELIUS RAY.

Resolved, That in the death of Richard Cornelius Ray, our class has lost a beloved and cherished friend, and society a valued and worthy member.

Resolved, That we bear testimony to the uprightness of character and geniality of disposition which endeared our late classmate to a large circle of associates and friends.

Resolved, That to the afflicted parents and family of our deceased classmate, we tender our heartfelt sympathy and condolence in the bereavement which they have sustained.

Resolved, That these resolutions be inserted in the daily papers, and that a copy of them, duly authenticated, be transmitted to the parents of the deceased.

W. H. CASWELL, Vice-President and
GRATZ NATHAN, Secretary pro tem. President pro tem.

At a regular meeting of the Philolexian Society of Columbia College, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in His All-wise Providence, to remove from our midst our fellow-member and friend, RICHARD CORNELIUS RAY, of the Class of 1861,

Resolved, That we sincerely regret the early and sudden decease of our fellow-member and friend, Richard Cornelius Ray; and while we, recognizing the hand of Providence, bow in submission to the will of Him, who doeth all things well, cannot but feel that we have been deprived of a kind and faithful friend, a diligent and worthy member, and

Resolved, That the usual badge of mourning be worn for thirty days—a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased member, and that they be published in two of the daily papers.

WM. A. BOYD, A. B.,
SAMUEL W. COOKE, } Committee.
JONAS B. KISSAM.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED

INSIDE OUT,

A Curious Book, by S. W. FRANCIS, M. D. $1 25.
MILLER & MATHEWS, No. 757 Broadway.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

"Philosophically original. A love story by a scholar of very wide reading."—*Hartford Courant.*

"A taste of olives in almost every page. A rare treat."—*New-Yorker.*

"The author is unmistakably a scholar of rare ripeness."—*Continental Monthly.*

"A tale of love and crime poetically told—style free and dashing."—*Knickerbocker.*

"This is a superior book."—*Christian Times.*

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW

what metal calf medical men are worshipping, read MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,

a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents tables free, at the principal Newspaper depots; at F. Warner's, No. 1 Vesey-st., or of the Author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,120 Broadway, N. Y.

READY IN A FEW DAYS.

UNCONDITIONAL LOYALTY. By Henry W. Bellows, D. D. 8vo. paper.
A. D. F. RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway.

"ORDER." METHOD, SYSTEM—HOW TO cultivate and develop it on Phrenological principles. A good lesson for young gentlemen and ladies who would succeed in life. COLD FEET—Causes, and how to keep them warm; also, to avoid corns, bunions, &c. Literary Exhaustion—How to keep up vitality. In February Number PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. 10 cents. $1 a year.
FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

DR. LYMAN BEECHER—HIS PHRENOLOGY, Biography, and Portrait. Rev. WM. METCALF, the distinguished Preacher, Teacher and Vegetarian. A BANTAM WOMAN, (she who is to be Mrs. TOM THUMB,) alias Lavinia Warren, with Likenesses and Sketch of Character, given in the February No. PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. 15 cents. $1 a year.
FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

HOOKER'S ARMY.—THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY have resumed sending packages for officers, soldiers and others, connected with Gen. Hooker's army at Aquia Creek, Falmouth, Wind Mill Point, and other places in the vicinity.

Nothing contraband of war taken. Friends of soldiers are notified that packages containing one bottle of liquor will be confiscated by the Provost-Marshal.

Care should be used in addressing boxes or packages. The Company, Regiment and Division should be written in full on each package.

Our Express leaves daily for the army at Norfolk, Suffolk, Newport's News, Falmouth, Aquia Creek, Washington, and other points, at 4½ P. M.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.
Nos. 59 and 442 Broadway and 27th-st. Depôt.

BOCCACCIO'S DECAMERON.—"THE GAY-Best literary feast that ever regaled human taste." New edition, with 18 fine steel engravings, $1 20.
ROUSSEAU'S CONFESSIONS.—"The most fascinating book ever written." A new and full translation, in two beautiful 12mo volumes, $2 50. Sent by mail, carefully sealed from impertinent curiosity, postage free, by the publisher, C. BLANCHARD, No. 30 Ann-st.

"NOSES"—THEIR SIGNIFICANCE.—ROMAN, Grecian, Indian, Negro, Celestial, pug, long, short, thick, sharp, aquiline, "turn-ups" and Jewish noses, with the "why and wherefore" of these varieties, given in the Feb. No. PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Ten cents, or $1 a year.
FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 65.—Feb. 7, 1863.
22, 53, 78, 60, 31, 38, 65, 70, 74, 58, 8, 73, 32.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 68.—Feb. 7, 1863.
44, 48, 75, 51, 53, 21, 38, 18, 61, 24, 62, 7.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADvertisement on eighth page.

LADIES' GILT COMBS.
NEW STYLES,
Just received from Paris. For sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS.
NEW STYLES.
Some as low as One, Two, and Three Dollars a set. For sale by
G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE.
THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY
Are now running daily expresses over the Louisville and Nashville Railroads
Freight's for BOWLING GREEN and NASHVILLE must be prepaid, and an invoice of the goods, properly sworn to before a Notary Public should accompany the packages. ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
New-York.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES,
or Chapped Hands, Salt Rheum, Housework, etc.
NURSERY AND HOSPITAL SHEETING.
INDIA RUBBER JEWELRY,
AND RUBBER GOODS,
of every description, wholesale and retail.
GOODYEAR'S I. R. GLOVE M'FG. CO.
No. 205 Broadway.

BANKRUPT LAW.

The subscriber, representing the debtor and creditor interest favorable to the passage of this law would be glad to confer with those interested, at an early day, at his office, No. 200 Broadway.

L. B. GREGORY.

DEAFNESS,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Air-Passages.

DR. LIGHTHILL can be consulted daily until 3 P. M., at his residence, No. 34 St. Mark's-place. Patients will not be received except during the regular office hours, unless in cases of emergency or by special arrangement. Parties residing at a distance are hereby informed that a personal examination is requisite in every case before appropriate treatment can be instituted.

Dr. Lighthill's recent work, "A Popular Treatise on Deafness—Its Causes and Prevention," may be obtained of Carleton, Publisher, No. 413 Broadway, or of any respectable bookseller. Price $1.

TESTIMONIALS
CHANGED AT EACH INSERTION.

No. 42 FIFTH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 25, 1862.

DR. LIGHTHILL—*Dear Sir*: I take pleasure in testifying to the remarkable skill and judgment you displayed in the case of my daughter, who had been partially deaf, accompanied by discharge from the ears, since early infancy, and is now, thanks to your treatment, able to hear as well as any one, while her ears are free from the discharge. Although it is nearly two years since she has been under your care, her hearing remains as good, and her ears as sound, as the day she left you.

O. S. HOLLY.

CATARRH CURED.

From Rev. P. R. Russell, Lynn, Mass.

I have been much troubled with catarrh of the worst type for some twenty years. It gradually grew worse, producing cough and hoarseness, destroying the sense of smell, and breaking down my general health to such a degree as to compel me to resign my pastorate, and suspend public speaking.

I made diligent use of the usual remedies, such as snuffs of different kinds, nitrate of silver, tar water, olive tar and inhalations, but without any very salutary effects. Last Summer I heard of Dr. Lighthill's successful mode of treating catarrh, visited him, and put myself under his treatment. I began immediately to improve, and this improvement has gone on to the present time. My catarrh has gradually melted away, my cough has disappeared, my voice has become natural, and I am once more able to preach the blessed Gospel. Let me advise all troubled with catarrhal difficulties to apply to Dr. Lighthill.

P. R. RUSSELL.

LYNN, Mass., Feb. 1, 1862.

No. 740 WATER-ST., NEW-YORK, June 5, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in completely restoring my hearing, which was seriously impaired, although previous to applying to him I was treated by several physicians without the least benefit. Any further information I should be pleased to render on application to me at my residence, No. 173 Second-st., Brooklyn, E. D., or at my place of business, No. 740 Water-st.

WM. H. WATERBURY.

NEW-YORK, July 28, 1862.

I hereby certify that I have suffered during many years from trouble in hearing; one ear at last became entirely deaf, and the other so bad as to render conversation very difficult. I applied to Dr. Lighthill, of No. 34 St. Mark's-place, who, in a short time, and without pain, restored to me the use of my ears, so that I can now hear perfectly well. J. BISCO, No. 158 East 23d-st.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, NEW-YORK, April 1, 1862.

DEAR SIR: I take much pleasure in testifying to the professional skill exhibited by you in your treatment of a case of severe inflammation of the throat and ear with which I have lately been afflicted. Upon coming under your charge I was immediately relieved and speedily cured of a most aggravated complaint, which several physicians had previously sought in vain to mitigate.

As I am somewhat of a stranger in the City, I would state that you are at liberty to substantiate my statements, if necessary, by reference to my relatives, Mr. A. V. Stout, President of the Shoe and Leather Bank of New-York, and to Mr. Everett Clapp, of the Western Transportation Company, No. 1 Coenties-slip.

With much esteem, I am, sir,
Your obedient servant.
FRED. M. HANKS.

To Dr. LIGHTHILL, No. 34 St. Marks-place, New-York.

☞ Further reference to parties of the highest respectability, residing here and elsewhere, on application.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, SUNBURN, &c.—Certain and immediate cure.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S Camphor Ice with Glycerine, if used according to the directions, will keep the hands soft in the coldest weather. Price, 25 cents. Sold by Druggists. Sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents.
HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, N. Y.

ÆTNA

INSURANCE COMPANY,
HARTFORD, CONN.
INCORPORATED 1819.

CAPITAL, $1,500,000.

THOMAS A. ALEXANDER, President.
HENRY Z. PRATT, Vice-President.
LUCIUS J. HENDEE, Secretary.

ASSETS, Jan. 1, 1863.

Real Estate unincumbered	$87,963 18
Cash on hand, in bank, in transit, &c	274,008 66
Railroad Bonds at market value	170,435 00
City and State Bonds and Loans at market value	587,930 00
United States Securities at market value	479,277 75
Railroad Stocks at market value	113,445 00
Connecticut River Company at market value	1,250 00
Bank Stocks—Hartford, New-York, &c	923,551 00
New-York Life and Trust and U.S. Trust Co.	40,250 00
Total	$2,683,110 59
Liabilities	179,039 77

New-York Agency, No. 62 Wall-st.

JAMES A. ALEXANDER, Agent.

P. F. SMITH & FOWLER,
Formerly P. F. Smith, late Smith & Brouwer,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

TIES

EXCLUSIVELY,
No. 36 WARREN-STREET,

Call the attention of the trade to their very large stock of LOW PRICED, medium, and fine goods, manufactured mostly from Silks which were ordered and PAID FOR before the present panic in Gold and Exchange, and POSITIVELY TO BE SOLD AT OLD PRICES.

CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.,
SHIPPERS OF
SUPERIOR SCHUYLKILL

COAL

Are now prepared to furnish their celebrated
BLACK HEATH WHITE ASH,
BROAD MOUNTAIN WHITE ASH,
DIAMOND VEIN RED ASH
AND
COALS BY SINGLE CARGO
or larger quantities on Contracts, at lowest market prices.
OFFICE NO. 45 SOUTH-ST., N. Y.

TO JOBBERS ONLY.

T. A. BROUWER,

(Of the late firm of SMITH & BROUWER,)
Importer and Manufacturer of

NECK TIES.

46 *Murray Street.*

Metallic Legs

PATENTED, JAN. 6, 1863, BY THE UNIVERSAL JOINT AND ARTIFICIAL LIMB CO., WEIGHS ONLY FOUR POUNDS.

Soldiers, price $50; civilians, $75; silver-plated, $100. They will lengthen and shorten, and are self-adjusting. Send for a circular to J. W. WESTON,
No. 491 Broadway, New-York.

N. B.—A competent agent wanted for the New-England States, to be located in Boston.

DETECTING A THIEF.—HOW IT WAS DONE.—"The right men in the right place." Will it "pay" to have your head examined? Testimony of a Physician. Man and the Gorilla—again—George Stephenson. The Microscope—how to use it. The New Phrenological Inkstand. In the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for February, 10 cents; $1 a year. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE Republican Central Committee will meet at Headquarters on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 9, at 7½ o'clock P. M. By order. WM. A. DARLING,
President Republican Central Committee.
A. M. PALMER, } Secretaries.
JOHN J. SHAW, }

THE MONTHLY CONCERT OF PRAYER for the Enslaved will be held on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 9, at 7½, in the Lecture Room of the Church of the Puritans. All who trust in God for the salvation of the country are invited to attend.

S. T.—1860.—X.
DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.

They purify, strengthen, and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted Nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Cascarilla Bark, Dandelion, Chamomile Flowers, Lavender Flowers, Wintergreen, Anise, Clover Buds, Orange Peel, Snake Root, Caraway, Coriander, Burdock. S. T.—1860.—X., &c.

The following is a sample of the testimony daily received:

SOLDIERS' HOME, CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1863.

Messrs. P. H. Drake & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: This institution has received and extended aid to over 14,000 sick and disabled soldiers. I have of late administered the Plantation Bitters in numerous cases of exhaustion, fevers, want of appetite, &c., with the most remarkable and gratifying results. It creates appetite, strength and cheerfulness, and has given many a poor fellow his usual health. I wish this preparation was in every family, in every hospital, and on every battle-field.

With respect, your servant.
Dr. G. W. ANDREWS, Supt.

WILLARD'S HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22, 1863.

GENTLEMEN: We require another supply of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which daily increases with the guests of our house.

Respectfully,
SYKES, CHADWICK & CO.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 8, 1862.

* * * * * I had been so ill with liver complaint and dyspepsia that I was compelled to abandon my business. I used three bottles of the Plantation Bitters, and, to my astonishment, am entirely cured. They are the best medicine I ever used, and I shall endeavor to make them known. Please inform me what S. T.—1860—X, means.

Yours, truly, H. B. KINGSLEY.

Dr. W. A. Childs, Surgeon of the Tenth Vermont Regiment, writes: "I wish every soldier had a bottle of Plantation Bitters. They are the most effective, perfect and harmless tonic I ever used."

GALT HOUSE, LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 20, 1862.

Messrs. P. H. Drake & Co.:

We are compelled to order 12 dozen Plantation Bitters, to supply friends who have no other way of procuring this admirable article.

Respectfully yours,
SILAS F. MILLER & CO., Proprietors.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 21, 1861.

* * * * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of the worst kind of dyspepsia, of near four years' standing

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—A smart and tidy young woman desires a situation in city or country; is a first-rate plain cook and baker, and a very good washer and ironer; has no objection to do general housework. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, for a young woman, who is a good thorough cook, and can wash and iron excellently and make first-rate bread and pastry; is not fond of going out or changing her situation; can give the very best of City references. Address or apply at No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn. (basement.)

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT PROTESTANT WOman wants a place as good cook; understands her business perfectly; would assist with washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION AS COOK, by a Protestant woman, who is a first-rate cook; not afraid of hard work, and has good city references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st, between Broadway and University-place, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook; understands the French and American styles of cooking; does the coarse washing; understands pastry, game and soups; wages $9 to $10; City or country. Call at or address No. 195 East 21st., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman, as good cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; would be willing to go a few miles in the country. Call at No. 79 West 2-th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer, and to do the work of a small family, and is an excellent baker; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 163 East 26th-st., 2d floor, front room.

AS MEAT AND PASTRY COOK.—WANTED A situation, by a first-class meat and pastry cook; understands meats, soups, and game; no objection to a first-class boarding-house; the hours from 9 o'clock until 5; the best of City reference can be given. Call for two days, at No 17 5th-st., near the Bowery; private door.

AS PLAIN COOK.—WANTED, BY A RE-spectable Protestant girl, a situation as good plain cook, and will assist with the washing and ironing; is a good bread and biscuit baker; has the best City reference. Call at No. 13 Hammond-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation, by a neat, tidy Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and nurse, and to do plain sewing; can give the most respectable City reference to her last employer. Address or apply at No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted by a competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress; does French fluting; the best of City references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 38 West 13th-st., first floor, back room.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECT-able middle-aged Scotch woman, a situation to do general housework in a small private family; wages not so much of an object as a good home; good City references. Call 2d day at No. 38 8th-av., next door to the Post-office, top floor front room.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTed, a situation, by a respectable girl, to do general housework in a small private family; a good plain cook, washer and ironer. Call for three days at No. 6 Harrison-st., two doors from Columbia-st., South Brooklyn. Good City reference from her last place.

AS NURSE.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE person, a situation as nurse. She has acted in that capacity for the last fourteen years, and is fully competent to take entire charge of an infant from its birth; is handy and obliging in sickness; has the very best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 947½ Broadway, between 22d and 23d-sts.

A NURSE.—A FIRST-CLASS GENTEEL AMERIcan Protestant nurse, with good City reference, may be found for low wages at Employment Society's Office, at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway.
REV. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse by a respectable Protestant woman, capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; is a good plain sewer, and has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 74 West 24th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; is a good embroiderer; is kind and affectionate to children; would be willing to assist in chamberwork; has no objection to the country, or would travel with a lady. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 244 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the rear, second floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a French Protestant young girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; speaks French fluently; perfectly understands the care of children; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS NURSE.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A situation as nurse, in a family which is not fond of changing; can do plain sewing; is willing to make herself generally useful; a home more of an object than wages; has the best of City reference. Call at or address No. 107 East 15th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress, by a young woman; can cut and fit; understands the use of a sewing-machine; has the highest testimonials from her former employer, to whom she refers. Can be seen at BOOKHAM'S Protective Agency, No. 311 4th-av., next to 24th-st.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A DRESSMAKER, WHO thoroughly understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing, wishes a situation as seamstress in a private family; has no objection to see to one child; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 357 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS PLAIN SEWER, &c.—A NEAT, ACTIVE young woman wants a situation to do plain sewing, and act as nurse, or to do chamberwork; has excellent City reference. Call for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A COMPETENT YOUNG woman wants a place as first-class waitress, and to assist in chamberwork, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; has the best of City reference. Call for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPETent Scotchwoman, a situation as laundress; understands French fluting; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as laundress; does up linens in style; takes charge of a large wash; does fluting and mangling; no objection to a boarding house, school or private family; wages $8 to $9. Call at or address No. 192 East 21st-st. for two days.

AT THE OLD INSTITUTE, NO. 149 GRAND-st., 20 years established, continues to keep first-class servants as usual. Professed cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses and seamstresses, ladies' maids, tidy girls for housework; also, men-servants for the City or country. Excellent situations for good servants.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNDance and variety, with investigated characters and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's Office, at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway—formerly at the Bible-House. German, Dutch, French and Italian languages spoken.
Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED, AS gardener, by a man that thoroughly understands the business in all its departments, care and management of green and hot-house plants, graperies, laying out of grounds and scientific gardening in general; gardener at Brig.-Gen. Busteed's for the last five years. Address H. O'BRIEN, J. M. Thornburn's seed store, No. 15 John-st., N. Y.

AS HEAD GARDENER AND FARMER.—A Wanted by a thorough practical Scotchman, long time foreman on first-class places, an engagement as head gardener and farmer, and to take charge of a family as a whole; will lay out a new place; wife will attend to the dairy, &c. Apply or address CAITHNESS, No. 18 Market-st.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY A steady, reliable, Protestant young man, of long experience in the care of horses, harness, carriages, &c., who thoroughly understands his business, having lived with some of the first families in New-York, as his references, which are in the City, will testify. Address, for two days, M. P., or W. GIBSON, No. 362 Broadway, or J. R. LAWRENCE, No. 410 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A RE-spectable young man desires a situation as coachman and gardener; is willing to make himself useful. He can produce the best of testimonials from his former employer, with whom he has lived six years. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 307 4th-av. C. C. BEDELL.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a respectable single man, a situation as coachman and groom; he is a good and steady driver, and can produce reference; country preferred. Address C. D., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young man, a situation as coachman; understands his business thoroughly; good country and City references. Address, for two days, W. M., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, AS coachman, by a young Englishman who thoroughly understands his business; has good City reference. Address R. D., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, by a young man—a Protestant—is strictly temperate, and thoroughly understands the duties of his situation; has the highest testimonials from his last employer, to whom he refers. Can be seen at BOOKHAM'S Protective Agency, No. 311 4th-av., next to 24th-st. W. E. CONNOR, Superintendent.

TO MERCHANTS.—A YOUNG MAN, ABOUT 19 years of age, wishes a situation in a respectable wholesale house. He is of a willing and obliging disposition, and would make himself generally useful for a small compensation; has had a limited experience; satisfactory references will be given. Please address Box No. 3,524 New-York Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

A PORTER.—WANTED, A PORTER IN A wholesale produce house in this City; he must be a stout, able-bodied man, able and willing to do hard work; must be handy at coopering; German preferred. Address Box 4,637 New-York Post-Office.

A FARMER.—WANTED, A MAN TO WORK ON a farm in Westchester County; he must understand the business thoroughly, as well as the care and management of horses; American or Scotchman preferred. Address, with full particulars, A. B. C., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

A HOUSEKEEPER, LADIES' MAID, CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, for a first-class private family, a housekeeper, ladies' maid, chambermaid, and waitress; all must be really competent, and well recommended. (Protestants preferred.) Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 307 4th-av., late No. 149 Grand-st. C. C. BEDELL.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A GOOD, STEADY single man; one who understands his business and prefers a situation in the country. Apply at No. 71 Pine-st., H. C. BEACH, between 12 and 1 o'clock.

MILLINERY.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS trimmer in a leading millinery house in Philadelphia. To a competent person a liberal salary and a permanent situation. For further particulars, inquire at No. 104 Macdougal-st., above Bleecker-st., New-York.

FOURDRINIER MACHINE-TENDER WANTED—At Jessup & Moore's Mills, near Wilmington, Del. Address WM. A. LINDSAY, Wilmington, Del.

A CARD TO THE PATRONS OF THE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE.—In consequence of the death of Charles Bookham, many letters are miscarried by being addressed to "Bookham & Bedell," "Mr. Bookham," &c. I take the liberty to inform my patrons, who wish first-class, reliable servants, that all orders will be promptly attended to by addressing C. C. BEDELL, No. 307 4th-av.

$75 A MONTH!—I WANT TO HIRE AGENTS in every county, at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing-Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

$60 A MONTH!—WE WANT AGENTS, AT $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and 13 other articles. 15 circulars free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me.

SOMETHING NEW FOR LADIES TO DO. Will pay splendidly. Address, inclosing postage-stamp, Post-office Box No. 788.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

VALUABLE RIVER FRONT AND BUILD-ING LOTS FOR SALE AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I., on the East River, one mile from Hunter's Point Ferry.

A front of eight hundred feet on the river by two hundred and fifty deep, with water grant and dock.

Also two hundred desirable building lots situated on Vernon and Webster avs., in the centre of the village.

N. B.—To Let, several houses fronting the river.

For particulars, inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, Office No. 37 Fulton-st., New-York, Room No. 2, where a map of the property can be seen from 11½ to 1 P. M.

$1,600—$500 CASH, THE BALANCE on mortgage for five years, if desired, will buy the three-story frame house, No. 155 Devoe-st., near Smith-st., Williamsburgh.

$2,200 will buy the frame cottage and lot, corner of Smith and Ainslie sts., Williamsburgh, only two blocks from Grand-st. line of cars.

$3,500 for a three-story brick house and lot on Van Brunt-st., near Hamilton Ferry, Brooklyn; store on first floor, with bay window, shelving, gas fixtures, water, &c.; rents for $30 per month.
E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP.—TWO BROWN-stone front houses, three-story and basement and high stoop; first-class neighborhood, between 5th and 6th avs., Nos. 72 and 74 West 4th st., the block opposite Dr. Ward's Palace; price $10,250. Inquire of Mr. SHAW, No. 82 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3, or at No. 95 West 47th-st., from 8 to 10 in the mornings, or from 6 to 9 in the evenings. Also, No. 182 10th-st., $10,000.

FOR SALE—THE FRAME BUILDING KNOWN as the Bloomingdale Baptist Church, corner of 43d-st. and 8th-av., with pews, cushions, gas fixtures, stoves, &c., all complete. Will be sold at a sacrifice if applied for immediately. If not sold by THURSDAY, Feb. 12, it will be offered at auction at the Merchant's Exchange on that day. Terms cash. Apply to S. T. SMITH, No. 688 8th-av.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE new, first-class, brown-stone front house, three-story, with basement and under cellar, with all the modern improvements, in a very desirable location, being but ten minutes' walk from the South or Wall-st. ferries. Can be seen in the afternoon. Apply on the premises, No. 123 Schermerhorn-st., between Smith and Hoyt sts.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—IN FIRST-CLASS neighborhood, two four-story brown-stone front houses, between 5th and 6th avs., Nos. 28 and 24 West 46th-st., is one of the best improved streets up-town, Price of No. 28, $13,250; No. 24, $14,750. Also, No. 182 East 10th-st., $10,000.

FOR SALE—THREE SMALL BROWN-STONE front houses and lots; houses, three story, basement and under-cellar, with all modern improvements; price, $5,000; terms easy. Inquire of S. SPRAGUE, on the premises, No. 152 East 53d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Houses new; excellent neighborhood.

FOR SALE—TWO MODERN BUILT, MEDIUM sized, brown stone houses, in 28th-st., near 8th-av. A first-class house in 37th st., near 5th-av.: this is a very desirable house. A house in 29th-st., near 6th-av.; also, a small house in 31st-st., near 4th-av. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 12 East 27th-st.

TWO COTTAGE HOUSES IN WIL-LIAMSBURGH—On Wyckoff-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts., south side; lot 25 by 100; terms easy. Apply to P. A. EBBY, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh; or No. 5 Beekman-st., to J. W. WESTON.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A TWO AND A-HALF story and extension cottage house, with water, gas, &c., within two blocks of City Hall Brooklyn. Lot extra size, with grapes, peaches, &c. Location desirable. H. A. SPAFARD, Brooklyn. Co., NO. 18 WALL-ST.

FOR SALE.—IN 52D-ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D-avs., a new brown stone-front house. Price $5,500. One in 53d-st., both three stories and basements; good neighborhoods; all modern improvements. Inquire on premises of the owner, 126 East 53d-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 96 EAST 21ST-ST., with right of property in Gramercy Park; lot 27x99; house 27x60, brown-stone front, contains 16 rooms, with modern improvements, and was built by an experienced architect. Apply to E. T. SNELLING.
No. 39 Vesey-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-STORY and attic house No. 51 Bond-st.; has modern conveniences and is in good order; early possession given if wanted. Inquire of R. BOWNE, No. 149 Broadway, or on the premises.

A NICE HOUSE AND TWO LOTS FOR SALE.—Great sacrifice; elevated situation; near a ferry in Brooklyn; modern improvements, in good order; easy terms and a great bargain.
SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 82 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, complete, with all modern improvements. Inquire of JAMES OWENS, on the premises, No. 102 East 34th-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT ENGLISH BASEment house in 6th-av., on Murray Hill. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

DRUG STORE WANTED—IN EXCHANGE for town lots, at Egg Harbor, N. J., or Hicksville, L. I.; both well located close to railroad depots; will trade liberally. Address H. A. B., Patten's Hotel, Greenwich-st., N. Y.

ALLEN NEWMAN, REAL ESTATE BROKER, Tarrytown, N. Y., has a variety of houses and lots, country seats and farms in Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Yonkers, and their vicinity, to let, lease, sell or exchange on equitable terms.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE.—No. 737, opposite Astor-place, 39 feet 6 inches in width, by 200 feet, running through to Mercer-st. The buildings, front and rear, are first-class, and, at a moderate outlay, can be connected with the front stores so as to furnish ample accommodation for a large business, requiring much space. Apply to E. JONES, New-York Hotel, from 10 to 11 o'clock.

OFFICES.—SPACIOUS, LIGHT AND WELL ventilated rooms will be fitted up to suit bankers, corporations, lawyers, etc., in the marble building Nos. 135 and 137 Broadway, corner of Cedar-st. As the plans for arranging the several stories are now in progress and can yet be modified to suit tenants, application should be made immediately to HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st., Metropolitan Bank Building

TO LET—IN NEWARK, A NEW THREE-STORY brick house No. 63 North Broad-st., 21x38, with a two-story extension containing dining-room and kitchen: it has 13 rooms, besides bath and storeroom; is handsomely finished, and possesses every convenience—gas, furnace, range, &c.; is in an airy, healthy locality, six minutes' walk from the M. & E. Depot. Rent, $300.
JOHN W. TAYLOR, Newark.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE STABLES SITUated in Washington-st., between Morton and Barrow sts., room for twenty horses; plenty of room for hay and feed; a good place for the ice-trade, express wagons or heavy trucks; rent moderate. Apply to EDWARD TIMPSON, No. 170 West 50th-st. or Room No. 6, City Hall, Park, or STEPHEN E. BURRALL, No. 34 Wall-st.

TO LEASE—WITH STEAM-ENGINE AND shafting, the southeast corner of Broome and Mercer sts., the five-story building, 28 by 100 feet, with counter cellar, all well adapted to manufacturing purposes. Inquire at the adjoining corner of Broadway and Broome-st., from 10 to 2 o'clock, of WM. GALE & SON.

TO LET—A HANDSOME BROWN-STONE FULL-sized house, on Murray Hill, second door west of 5th-av. The house has all the modern improvements, and will be thoroughly overhauled and put in complete order. Possession 1st of May. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE PROPERTY NO. 747 Broadway, through to Mercer-st. Located opposite Astor-place and near Clinton-place. This property can be had on a 10 or 15 year lease. Lot 25x200, and very eligible for a large business. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., Metropolitan Bank.

TO LET OR LEASE ON BROADWAY—Between 17th and 18th sts., a large, well-lighted factory and warerooom, five stories high, 110 feet by 25, with rear entrance on 18th-st. Apply at WOOD BROTHERS, No. 396 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE WELL-KNOWN premises No. 86 Maiden-lane, connected with No. 15 Cedar-st., occupied for many years by Messrs. Clark & Brown's eating-house. For terms and conditions, apply at No. 53 Walker-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—BUILDING AND LOT NO. 181 White-st.; suitable for a foundry, or some mechanical business; long lease if required. Inquire of W. H. MUNN, No. 24 West 26th-st.

TO LET.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE STONE HOUSE, No. 68 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st., full size, with all the improvements. Will be let or sold low to a good tenant. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st.; engines 1,000-horse power; rooms large and light.
SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET, FURNISHED—THE FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house No. 120 West 34th-st. For cards of admission, terms, &c., apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR WELL-lighted lofts of store No. 91 Warren-st., corner of Greenwich. Possession immediately. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER at low rent, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

NETHERWOOD ESTATE FOR SALE.—This estate, formerly the residence of Mr. Gardner G. Howland, is situated on the banks of the Hudson River, between New-Hamburgh and Poughkeepsie; contains 264 acres of land, with a river front of nearly a mile, and embraces four building sites, each with extensive and beautiful views of land and water.

There are on the premises a mansion house, considerably enlarged by the late occupant; a cottage dwelling, a gardener's house, entrance lodge, stables, green house and grapery, and also farm-house, barns, &c.

The main entrance is over a graveled road of about half a mile in length, bordered by a great variety of American and foreign trees. The unusual attractions of the place, the fertility of its soil, its salubrity and its unexceptionable neighborhood, noted for its fine roads, render this estate a most desirable country home for a gentleman of taste and fortune. For terms, apply to
WM. H. ASPINWALL, Executor,
No. 33 University-place.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—CALCULAT-ed to accommodate a large family, or to occupy as a hotel or boarding-house. The Mansion House, in Fishkill Village, Dutchess County, heretofore occupied as a public house, and resorted to by citizens during the Summer months, will be sold very low to close an estate. The house is in fine order; lighted with gas; has a fine lawn and good garden; distant from other dwellings, and in the vicinity of schools, churches and post-office; mails twice a day. The greater part of the money can remain on mortgage at 6 per cent. per annum, if desired. For particulars apply to J. B. VANDERVOORT, No. 37 Water-st., New-York, or to JOHN C. VAN WYCK, Fishkill Village.

FOR SALE AT HEMPSTAAD, L. I.—Twenty miles from New-York and Brooklyn—a first-class mansion residence and farm. The house replete with every modern convenience, gas, water, &c.; a fine lawn and circular carriage drive, with shade and fruit trees in great variety. The farm, of over 60 acres, is in a high state of cultivation, and valuable also as building lots; has a new farm-house and all necessary out-buildings. Location about ½ mile from village and railroad depot. Communication with New-York and Brooklyn several times a day. Climate unusually healthy; fine roads, convenient schools, churches, &c. For further information, inquire of F. F. RANDOLPH, No. 16 Wall-st., or of GEORGE MERRILL, No. 102 Broadway.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE IN NEW-JERSEY.—A good cottage-built house, with front piazza and eight finished rooms, with winding stairway and a good cellar; a never-failing well of excellent water. Good carriage-house and stable, with 11½ acres of good loamy land, suitable for fruit of any kind, or trucking. A choice selection of young fruit-trees just bearing and a good garden. The situation is two miles east of Trenton, on a good turnpike, healthy neighborhood, near school, mill, &c. Price, $2,500. Terms moderate. For further particulars, inquire of JOHN BASTOW, Hightstown, N. J.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET AT CLIFTON, S. I.—House of brick, large size, and built in the best manner by day's work, with all modern improvements, gas, hot and cold water, &c.; fine stable, and about five acres of land, all in perfect order; location perfectly healthy, and within five minutes' walk of Vanderbilt Landing; will be let for a term of three or five years from 1st of May next. Address L. M. H., Box No. 2,094 Post-office.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT POUGH-KEEPSIE—Formerly owned by C. A. Macy, situated on South-av., about 1½ miles from the depot. There are 40 acres, mostly in lawn and gardens; large substantial house, 80 feet front, with large barns, carriage house, &c., all in good order. Large grapery in full bearing, plenty of fruit. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

NEWBURGH.—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY seat for sale, delightfully situated, commanding a view of the Hudson from West Point to New-Hamburgh. Brick house, in Gothic style, containing all the comforts and conveniences of a city residence; grounds, three acres, tastefully laid out and planted with fruit and shade trees, stable, carriage-house, &c.
FITTON & JONES, No. 25 Wall-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFUR-nished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—AT BLOOM-field, N. J., about twelve miles from this City by railroad. Fine large house, about three acres of land fruit and shade trees, &c. For particulars inquire of J. S. SEABURY, No. 41 Water-st.

A COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS FOR SALE.—Terms desirable; ample grounds, covered with grove; ornamental and fruit trees; on the Hudson, and parallelled view; house brick, twenty rooms, modern improvements; carriage, ice and coachman's house; convenient to cars and boats, yet retired. Address J. J. L., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

COTTAGE TO LET—MILLET'S—AT NORTH Orange; good cellar, good well, one acre land, grape vines, peaches, apples, pears, cherries, plums, apricots, currants, gooseberries, raspberries, strawberries, flower garden in front; one hour from New-York; five minutes from depot. Brick Church Station; keys next door. MILLET, Music Dealer, No. 395 Broadway and No. 135 West 42th-st.

WANTED—A COMFORTABLE FURNISHED cottage by a small family, from the 1st of June until the 1st of October, on the line of the New-Haven Railroad. Location must be this side of Stamford. Address, with full particulars, E. F., Box No. 222 General Post-office.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER WISH-es to sell his farm in Seneca County, N. Y., situate adjoining the Seneca Lake, in the town of Varick, containing 242 acres of land; 50 acres woodland; no broken land or gullies; choice fruit in abundance; sold the peaches at the orchard last year for $150. I would give immediate possession, or would rent the farm for a term of years from the purchaser, for the farmer now on the farm. The farm is in first-rate condition, and one of the best wheat farms, seven miles south along the lake from Geneva. Any person wishing to know more full particulars, will address HUGH CHAPMAN, Oyid, Seneca County, N. Y. I ask for the farm, $75 per acre.

FOR SALE—AN ELIGIBLY SITUATED FARM at Uniontown, N. J., on the New-Jersey Railroad, 20 miles from New-York. The whole Farm of 76 acres lies in the village, and can be divided into village lots. Has abundance of fruit. House opposite the depot, and three minutes' walk from it. Barn, stabling, granary and all necessary out-houses; two good wells; a never-failing stream runs through the farm. Can be purchased for $200 per acre, or would be exchanged for City property. Apply at WOOD BROTHERS, carriage manufacturers, No. 396 Broadway, New-York.

FARM FOR SALE AT RAHWAY—CON-taining 60 acres, situated 2 miles from Rahway, 2¼ miles from Elizabeth, and 15 minutes' walk from the Wheatsheaf Station. There is on the premises a fine house and necessary out-buildings. Land in good state of cultivation. Price, $6,500. For further particulars, apply to J. E. CONDIT, Nos. 55 and 57 White-st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM IN WESTCHESTER COUN-ty, containing 100 acres, 21 miles from the City, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad; the outhouses, &c., in good order; fruits of various kinds. Also, a valuable property corner of 20th-st. and 2d-av. Inquire at the Marble Yard, No. 343 Bowery, corner of 3d-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—900 ACRES OF land; 150 acres are in a high state of cultivation, 300 acres in timber land, with a number of running streams of pure water. Also, a good house and out-buildings, fruit, &c. Apply to J. H. THORNE,
No. 174 Canal-st.

FOR SALE.—A FARM OF ABOUT 121 ACRES IN the town of Hyde Park, Duchess County, New-York, near the depot; well wooded and watered, with stock and farming utensils. Terms very easy. Apply to L. HURST No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

PLACE IN POUGHKEEPSIE FOR SALE —Twenty-five acres, fine house, large and new farm-house, barns, &c. Finest fruits in great variety. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, New-York, or HENRY W. SHAW, Poughkeepsie.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSES WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—TWO or more moderate-size, modern-built houses, convenient to Montague or Fulton Ferry, wanted to rent from May 1. Any parties having such property to rent at moderate rates may secure good tenants by addressing R. D. W., Box No. 2,256 Post-office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A FOUR-STORY, 25 feet front, house, between Madison and 5th avs., 23d and 40th-sts., for which cash will be paid, or a medium sized house, unincumbered, would be exchanged. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 271 New-York Post-office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE FOR INVEST-MENT—Several medium sized, modern, well built houses, for which cash will be paid; situation preferred between 20th and 35th sts., 5th and 9th avs. Address, stating price, location, &c., SAFETY, Box No. 1,781 P. O.

WANTED TO RENT IN THIS CITY—A chemical laboratory ready furnished, or a building suitable for the manufacture of chemicals, with steam engine and boiler; must have some vacant ground outside the building. Applications to be made to J. HOWDEN, No. 259 Metropolitan Hotel.

WANTED—A FRONT OFFICE IN THE BASE-ment or first story, in the neighborhood of Wall and William sts. Address H. R., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR ADOPTION, FROM 5 to 6 years, (not older:) must be a Protestant whole orphan, of healthy, pleasing appearance, intelligence, amiable disposition and dark complexion. To such a child a comfortable home and ample provision is offered. Address H. C. F., Box No. 1,507 Post-office, New-York City.

FINANCIAL.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

JANUARY 1, 1863.

Amount of assets Jan. 1, 1862		$2,145,767 03
Amount of Premiums Endowments, Annuities and Policy Fees received during 1862	$750,567 58	
Amount of Interest received and accrued	134,713 41	884,280 99
Total		$3,041,048 02
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Paid for losses by death	$169,297 32	
Paid for Redemption of Dividends, Interest on Dividends, Annuities and Surrendered and Canceled Policies	151,605 58	
Paid Sanitary Commission and War Contribution	325 00	
Paid for Taxes and Internal Revenue Stamps	3,098 24	
Paid for Salaries, and Fees to Physicians and Trustees	29,126 92	
Paid for Printing, Stationery, Advertising, Office Expenses, Express Charges, &c.	17,922 34	
Paid for Commissions and Agency Expenses	79,426 55	
Reduction in value of Real Estate	4,000 00	454,801 95
		$2,586,246 07
ASSETS.		
Cash in Bank	$41,241 94	
Invested in Securities created under the laws of the State of New-York and of the United States	721,051 79	
Real Estate owned by the Company	130,217 07	
Bonds and Mortgages at 7 ₱ cent. interest	458,910 00	
Premium Notes on existing Policies drawing interest	841,726 54	
Premiums due and unpaid on Policies now in force	208,132 23	
Quarterly and semi-annual Premiums due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1863	69,397 48	
Interest accrued to Jan. 1, 1863	45,565 38	
Rents accrued to Jan. 1, 1863	2,553 36	
Premiums on Policies in hands of agents and in course of transmission	66,578 75	
Amount of all other property belonging to the Company	872 58	$2,586,246 07

The TRUSTEES have declared a DIVIDEND OF 35 PER CENT. UPON ALL PARTICIPATING LIFE POLICIES, now in force, which were issued twelve months prior to January 1, 1863, AND A PAYMENT IN CASH on and after the first Monday in March next, OF THE THIRD INSTALLMENT OF 20 PER CENT. upon dividends heretofore declared from 1850 to 1860, inclusive, to those holding certificates, upon presentation at the Home Office. Those having credits will be allowed the same upon their notes at the settlement of next premium.

TRUSTEES.

MORRIS FRANKLIN,	ISAAC C. KENDALL,
JOHN M. NIXON,	JOHN L. ROGERS,
JOHN S. BUSSING,	JOHN MAIRS,
DAVID DOWS,	WILLIAM PATRICK,
DANIEL S. MILLER,	LORING ANDREWS,
WILLIAM BARTON	RUSSELL DART,
WM. C. D. SEABURY,	WM. H. APPLETON,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS,	ROBERT B. COLLINS,
HENRY K. BOGERT,	PLINY FREEMAN.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.
MEDICAL EXAMINERS.
CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D., No. 5 St. Mark's-place.
GEORGE WILKES, M. D., No. 28 Laight-st.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

FIRE.	MARINE.
American,	Atlantic,
Continental,	Commercial,
Ætna,	Great Western,
Goodhue,	New-York,
Market,	Mercantile,
North American,	Orient,
Republic,	Pacific,
Security,	Sun,
Washington.	Union.

Purchased by
WM. C. GILMAN & SON,
No. 46 Pine-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BOOT AND SHOE AND RUBBER
BUSINESS PAPER bought and sold on commission at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good securities. Also, Government claims and commercial paper bought and sold by J. W. GALLAUDET, 1 Wall-st., cor. Broadway.

PROPOSALS FOR $50,000 CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1856.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until TUESDAY, the 24 day of March, 1863, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the sale or any part of the sum of fifty thousand dollars of the Central Park Improvement Fund Stock, authorized by chapter 85 of the laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, April 25, 1860.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemed in the year 1896.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within five days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 1, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE BREVOORT INSUR-ANCE COMPANY, No

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (75th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed free for $1, closely sealed.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., R. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 a. m. to 9 P. M.

☞ We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zietung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.

This celebrated medicine is a standard article, having been in use for fourteen years, which has proved its efficacy in acute and chronic diseases, neuralgia, pain, irritation, spasms and loss of sleep. The trade will be supplied by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York City. Dr. L. T. STRATTON, Proprietor.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 13 Laight-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Venériens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, stricture, fistula, bubo, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvellous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure in no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840, N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp Cures warranted.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE OR INVIGORATING ELIXIR, and Dr. Powers' Radical Pills or Physical Regenerator. Young man! Are you subject to that foul and body destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence and Radical Pills briefly cure the very worst cases, while innocent of anything deleterious, and are warranted a never-failing cure. Prepared and sold by Dr. POWERS, No. 13 Laight-st., New-York. Afflicted, try them! They will certainly cure. Send for circular; read it carefully, and then you will send for the remedies.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 21 Hudson-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The "City Hall" leaves, up to every brick to rob Dr. HUNTER of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid—and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements, from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE "PRIVATE TREATISE," &c., No. 134 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway. Those who apply in the earlier stages will be surprised at the ease and rapidity of the cure.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless the remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, 12th and Girard-sts., PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED AT this office until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, 12th inst., to furnish at the Schuylkill Arsenal

FIVE HUNDRED HOSPITAL TENTS AND FLIES.

The tents to be made of cotton or pure linen duck, equal in weight to 12 oz., 28½ inch to the yard. The flies to be of 10 oz., 28½ inch cotton or pure linen duck; samples of material must accompany the bid. Bidders will state in the proposals the price, number bid for and how fast they can be delivered; and also give the names of two sufficient sureties for the faithful fulfillment of the contract, if awarded. Bidders are invited to be present when the bids are opened. G. H. CROSMAN,

Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, No. 7 N. 5TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7, 1863.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office up to 12 M., the 1st of March, 1863, for all the Iron Bedsteads required for the Hospital Department of the U. S. Army, up to the 1st January, 1864. The bedstead is to correspond with a pattern in this office.

R. MURRAY, Surgeon U. S. Army, Medical Purveyor.

EXPRESSES.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEG LEAVE TO bring to the notice of the business and private community of this City that they have this day established themselves under the firm and style of

NOSBE BROTHERS & CO.,

for the purpose of transacting an

EUROPEAN EXPRESS AND GENERAL FORWARDING AND COMMISSION BUSINESS,

in connection with their old established houses in

BREMEN AND HAMBURG.

J. NIEMEYER, A. NOBBE.

OFFICE NO. 50 NASSAU-ST.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1863.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 4.
AUSTRALASIAN, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 11.
EUROPA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 18.
ASIA, GIBB, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 25.
CANADA, LOTT, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 4.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wed'y, Mar. 11.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	75 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer

NORTH AMERICAN,

Capt. ——, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Portland next

SATURDAY, Feb.

Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $100 and $—; Steerage, found with good provisions, $—. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal town in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL

FOR

BEAUFORT, N. C., AND PORT ROYAL, S. C., ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY'S NEW STEAMSHIP MARY SANFORD,

Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 14, at 3 P. M., for Beaufort and Port Royal.

For freight and passage apply at any of the Company's offices, or at our principal office, No. 59 Broadway.

The AUGUSTA DINSMORE, will succeed the MARY SANFORD, and sail on or about the 21st of February.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 Broadway.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.

STEAMSHIPS TO SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON, OVER NICARAGUA TRANSIT.

The steamship

AMERICA or ILLINOIS

will leave for Greytown, to connect with steamship MOSES TAYLOR,

at noon, on SATURDAY, March 14, 1863,

For freight or passage, apply to

O. N. CARRINGTON, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.

The U. S. Mail sidewheel Steamship

COLUMBIA,

D. B. Burton, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, Feb. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for New-Orleans, touching at Havana to land mails and passengers.

NO FREIGHT TAKEN TO HAVANA.

No Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing

For freight or passage, apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch the next of their monthly line of freight vessels to San Juan del Norte (Greytown,) on or about the 3d of February.

The schooner FRANCES, Capt. J. O'DONNELL is on the berth at the foot of Warren-st., N. R.

For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 82 Broadway, to JOHN E. BOIFF.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF MANCHESTER, Saturday..... Feb. 14
ETNA, ——, Saturday..... Feb. 21
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday..... Feb. 28

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $95. Steerage from Liverpool, $30. From Queenstown, $29. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship HANSA, Capt. H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, FEB. 14, at 12 O'CLOCK M.,

FOR

BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

Taking passengers to

LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

For the first cabin, $135; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.

For freight or passage apply to

OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, March 2: SATURDAY, March 28.

Passage money to Nassau..... $45
Passage money to Havana..... 50

Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI.—The new steamship FOH KIEN will leave New-York Feb. 15, or thereabouts, for China, stopping at the above-named ports. For passage apply to J. M. FORBES & CO., Boston, or to Capt. W. O. JOHNSON, Astor House.

WILLIAM O. JOHNSON.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 302 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization. Army and Navy Pensions, Bounty and pay procured.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—FURNISHed by H. H. RICE, United States District-Attorney's Office, No. 41 Chambers-st., Room No. 23, second story.

RAILROADS.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave James Slip Ferry, or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.

Leave Flushing at 7, 9, 10, 1, 3:45, 5, 6.

Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock.

J. S. BOFFORFF, Supt.

P. S.—A special extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10½, and New-York at 11½ P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10:30 A. M.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 24, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.

At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.

At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.

At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.

On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 9 A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:30 P. M.

On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4.15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS from foot of Chambers-st.:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.

9 A. M.—Mail, daily, for Otisville.

12:15 P. M.—Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis.

3:30 P. M.—Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and Warwick.

5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. Train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.

6 P. M.—Emigrant.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:51 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILRoad.—On and after Monday, Feb. 2, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road; at 4 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 9.15 A. M and 4.30 P. M.; for Piermont 12.15 P. M. and 6.05 P. M.; on Mondays 4.45 A. M.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

DENTISTRY

DRS. GRIFFIN, 258 GRAND-ST., N. Y. Opposite Lord & Taylor's, and 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of their improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots; full sets on gold or platina, $25; on silver or rubber, $8; partial sets (gold) per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1; extracting, 25c.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Entrances in Broadway and Thirteenth-st.
Begins at 8; over before 11.
TO-NIGHT, (Monday,)
Eighth time of the elegant and always attractive comedy,
A BACHELOR OF ARTS.

Harry Jasper, originally acted by him	Mr. Lester Wallack
Mr. Thornton	Mr. Charles Fisher
Andrew Wylie	Mr. John Gilbert
Mathew	Mr. George Holland
Adolphus	Mr. Floyd
Frederick Adderly	Mr. Reynolds
William	Mr. Turner
Emma Thornton	Miss Mary Gannon
Mrs. Thornton	Miss Fanny Morant

TO-MORROW, (TUESDAY,) NEVER ACTED HERE, the charming comedy of

HENRIETTE,

translated from the French and adapted to the American stage, by the late E. G. Wilkins, Esq. The play, so immensely successful at its first representation, will be reproduced with

APPROPRIATE SCENERY, DRESSES, APPOINTMENTS and a POWERFUL CAST.

WEDNESDAY, by desire, the romantic play of

PAULINE

will be repeated for the ninth time.

THURSDAY, second night of

HENRIETTE.

FRIDAY, third time, the very attractive Comedy of SECRETS WORTH KNOWING

SATURDAY, third night,

HENRIETTE.

Box book open for any of the above evenings, from 8 to 4 o'clock.

MARRIED LIFE is in rehearsal.

To be repeated—"Money," "A Bold Stroke for a Husband," "The Irish Heiress," "Love and Money," "The Provoked Husband" "The School for Scandal" and the "Road to Ruin."

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GERMAN GRAND OPERA.
THE MAGIC FLUTE,
BY MOZART.
DIE ZAUBERFLOTE,

with new scenery, dresses, decorations and properties and an increased orchestra and chorus,

ON TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 10,

the principal rôles by the leading artists of the Company.

EIGHTY-NINTH OPERA NIGHT.

CARL ANSCHUTZ..... Director.

Tickets, 50 cents: reserved seats, (to be had at the Academy,) 75 cents; family circle, 25 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.

The celebrated
HAVANA OPERA COMPANY,
Under the direction of
MAX MARETZEK,
Will commence a short season of Italian Opera
ON MARCH 2.

WM. MASON AND THEO. THOMAS'

SOIREES OF CHAMBER MUSIC.

EIGHTH SEASON.

The THIRD SOIREE of the present season will take place on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 10, at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th-st.

The programme comprises the following works, viz: Quartette in C major, No. 2, by Cherubini: Trio in D major, Opus 70, No. 1, by Beethoven, and Quartette in A major, Opus 41, No. 3, by Schumann.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock—commence at 8 o'clock.

Single tickets, $1 each.

Season ticket, admitting one to the remaining four Soirées, $3.

Two tickets, admitting one to the remaining four Soirées, $5.

For sale at the door, and at the music stores of Messrs. Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway, and Messrs. Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 760 Broadway.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE,

No. 48 Bowery.

Director..... Carl Anschutz

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 9,
FIDELIO.
Grand Opera in three acts,
By L. VAN BEETHOVEN.
The Chorus and Orchestra complete.

Have kindly consented to assist in the Grand Choruses, Leonora, Mme. Johannsen; Marcellina, Mme. Rotter; Pizarro, Mr. Hartmann; Rocco, Mr. Weinlich; Florestan, Mr. Lotti.

Admission: Boxes $5 and $6; orchestra and reserved seats, 75 cents; parquet and first tier, 50 cents; second tier, 25 cents. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 12,
(Benefit of Mr. Lotti,)
MARTHA.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of FURMAN & CO., is this day dissolved by limitation.

JOHN M. FURMAN,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1863. HENRY V. REEVE.

The undersigned being desirous of forming a limited partnership, for the transaction of the business hereinafter specified, within this State, upon the terms, with the rights and powers, and subject to the conditions and liabilities prescribed by the laws of the State of New-York, do hereby certify:

First—That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted, is "LOWBER, OSTROM & CO."

Second—That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted, is the distilling and rectifying business, and the buying and selling of all kinds of merchandise relating thereto.

Third—That the names of all the general and special partners, and their respective places of residence, are as follows viz: John M. Furman, who resides in the Town and County of Westchester, State of New-York, is the special partner, and Edward J. Lowber, James A. Ostrom, William Darr and Henry V. Reeve, each of whom resides in the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New-York, are the general partners.

Fourth—That the amount of the capital stock which John M. Furman, the said special partner, has contributed to the common stock, is seventy-five thousand dollars in cash.

Fifth—That the said partnership is to commence on the second day of February, 1863, and will terminate on the thirty-first day of January, 1868.

EDWARD J. LOWBER,
JAMES A. OSTROM,
WILLIAM DARR,
HENRY V. REEVE,
JOHN M. FURMAN.

THE FIRM OF FIRTH, POND & CO. IS this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The books and papers of the late firm will be found at the music store of WILLIAM A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, who are authorized to settle the accounts in liquidation.

JOHN FIRTH,
JOHN MAYELL,
WILLIAM A. POND.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1863.

In connection with the above announcement, the undersigned, the active partners in the late firm, take pleasure in stating that they have this day formed a new copartnership under the firm of WILLIAM A. POND & CO., and having purchased the good will of the old stand, will continue the business in all its former details at No. 547 Broadway.

The greater part of the valuable catalogue, and by far the larger proportion of the extensive stock of pianofortes, musical instruments, sheet music and musical works, belonging to the late firm, is transferred to the subscribers, who invite the continued patronage of their friends and the public.

WILLIAM A. POND,
JOHN MAYELL.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1863.

THE LIMITED PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of PATTEE, YALE & MACFARLANE is this day dissolved by its limitation.

The general partners are authorized to liquidate and close the business of the late firm.

GAYLORD R. HUBBELL, } Special
JACOB HALSTED, } Partners.
JAMES PATTEE, }
PERRINE YALE, } General
JOHN M. MACFARLANE, } Partners.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1863.

The subscribers have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of PATTEE, YALE & MACFARLANE, for the purpose of importing and jobbing, hardware and cutlery.

JAMES PATTEE,
PERRINE YALE,
JOHN M. MACFARLANE.

DE WITT C. LAWRENCE, LATE OF THE firm of of Day, Lawrence & Co., (successors to Wm. Smith, Brown & Co.,) has this day become associated with Messrs. HALSTED & BALDWIN, at No. 55 Wall-st. The new firm will continue the business of NOTE, STOCK and EXCHANGE BROKERAGE, under the style of LAWRENCE, HALSTED & BALDWIN.

DE WITT C. LAWRENCE,
ROBERT W. HALSTED,
SIMEON BALDWIN, Jr.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of WM. YOUNG & CO., is dissolved by the undersigned, who have formed a copartnership for the purpose of continuing the Wholesale Clothing business under the same style of firm.

WM. YOUNG,
JOHN H. SIEGRIST,
EZRA Y. COMSTOCK.

NEW-YORK, Jan 1, 1863.

NOTICE.—THEODORE SCHULTZ IS ADMITTED a partner in our firm from this date.

YOUNG, SCHULTZ & CO.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1863.

MR. THOS. B. HIDDEN AND MR. LEONARD RICHARDSON have an interest in our firm from this date.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1863.

RAYNOLDS, DEVOE & PRATT.

MR. ROBERT C. BUCHAN IS A MEMBER of our firm from this date.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1863. JAMES BUCHAN & CO.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A LARGE SAFE-KEY, IN GOING through 10th-st. and 3d-av. to the Tompkins Dining-room, either Friday evening or Saturday morning last. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it immediately with SILAS C. HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st.

LOST—AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, ON Wednesday evening, Feb. 4, near the entrance, a SABLE TIPPET. The finder will be suitably rewarded, by leaving the same at No. 43 Lafayette-place.

JOHN L. GARDINER.

LOST—ON THE EVENING OF THE 5TH INST., in 8th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., a MINK VICTORINE. The finder, by leaving the same at No. 239 West 23d-st. will be suitably rewarded.

COAL, &C.

$6 75 TO $8 PER TON OF 2,000 pounds for superior qualities of pure red and white ash chestnut, stove, egg and furnace coals, thoroughly screened, and free from dirt and slate. CHAS. E. HOLDEN, No. 16 New Bowery, corner of New-Chambers-st.; No. 19 Wall-st.; and No. 62 East 14th-st. Union-square.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager..... WM. WHEATLEY.

FOURTH WEEK
of the triumphantly brilliant engagement of
THE GREAT TRAGIC ARTISTE,
MISS BATEMAN.

Mr. Wheatley begs to announce that in consequence of the unprecedented success Miss Bateman has achieved in her original character of the

JEWISH MAIDEN,

In the beautiful domestic drama entitled

LEAH,
THE FORSAKEN,

he has prevailed upon her to continue her engagement for another week beyond the term of four weeks for which his contract with this distinguished artiste was at first made. Mr. Wheatley has not effected this reengagement without difficulty and expense, as arrangements had been entered into with other parties; but he was resolved that nothing should prevent his compliance with the universal wish that

THE WONDERFUL IMPERSONATION

which has attracted the most intelligent, refined and fashionable audiences ever assembled in this City, should not be withdrawn until the latest possible moment.

Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings will be presented the beautiful domestic play, entitled

LEAH,
THE FORSAKEN,

Translated from the German of Mosenthal especially for Miss Bateman. The original play has attained a classic European celebrity, and it has been reserved for our young American tragedienne to give it an unfading popularity on the translantic stage.

Superb and exquisite Scenery by Mr. J. B. Selwyn.

Original Music, composed expressly, by Mr. Robert Stoepel.

Characteristic Dresses and Appointments by Messrs. Phillipe and Wallis,

LEAH, the Jewess..... MISS BATEMAN

and an unrivaled cast, embracing the names of Mr. J. W. Wallack, Jr., Mr. Edwin Adams, Mr. Burnett, Mr. Lanergan, Mr. Lamb, Mr. G. Andrews, Mr. Wilson, Mmes. Chanfrau, Skerrett and the admirable chorus.

In consequence of the

GREAT DEMAND FOR SEATS,

the public are respectfully informed that the box book is now open for any evening during the week.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

In accordance with an agreement previously made, Miss Bateman has kindly yielded her night to the evening of Wednesday, Feb. 11 in favor of the Arion Society, which on that night will give a grand fancy ball.

Doors open at ——. Commence at 7½. Performances conclude at 10½ o'clock.

WINTER GARDEN.

The management has pleasure in announcing an engagement, for a short season, with

EDWIN BOOTH,

Who will make his first appearance on

MONDAY, 9th,

In the character of

HAMLET,

In Shakespeare's play of that name

To render the performance as nearly perfect as possible, engagements have been effected, in addition to the regular company, with

Mr. LAURENCE BARRETT,
(His first appearance here in two years,)
Mr. GEORGE JAMIESON,
(His first appearance since his return from Europe.)
Miss ADA CLIFTON,
(Her first appearance this season.)
Mrs. WILKINSON,
(Her first appearance.)

On TUESDAY, 10th,

EDWIN BOOTH

Will appear as

OTHELLO.

IRVING HALL.—MR. JOHN P. COOKE, (FORmerly musical director of Burton's, the Broadway and Wallack's Theatres, and late of Niblo's Garden,) respectfully announces to his friends and the public, that his first concert in America will take place on TUESDAY, Feb. 10, when the following artists have, in the kindest manner, volunteered to assist: Miss Maria Brainerd, Mrs. Jenny Kempton, Mr. W. Castle, Mr. S. C. Campbell, Mr. J. R. Thomas, Mr. Couldock, Mr. S. B. Mills, Mr. J. N. Pattison, Prof. Eben, Mr. F. Letsch, Mr. Theo. Eisfeld, Mr. G. F. Bristow, Mr. H. C. Timm, Dr. Clare W. Beames, Mr. Joseph Noll, and a full orchestra, comprising the leading instrumentalists in the City. Tickets, 50 cents each, to be had at the music stores, and at the Hall on the evening of performance.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY

Will sell, THIS DAY, Monday, Feb. 9, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

20	Am. Ex. Bank	$100	15 Man. & M'chants' Bk. $100
50	St. Nicholas Bank	100	10 Market Bank 100
20	Sand'y, M. & N. R.	50	40 Mer. Mutual Ins 100
75	Housatonic R. R. Co.	100	10 Second-av. R. 100
7	Commonwealth I. Co.	100	10 Pavo Bank 100
14	Humboldt R. R.	100	25 Williamsburgh C. F'k 50
10	Hope Fire Ins Co.	50	30 Kings County Ins 20
20	Ind ps & Mad. R.	50	

$500 Central Park 6 per cent. Stock.
$5,000 Logan County Mining and Man. Co. Bds.
$5,000 N. Y. and N. H. R. R. 1st M. 6 per cent. Bonds.
$4,000 N. Y. and N. H. R. R. 7 per cent. Bonds.
$4,000 N. Y. and Harlem R. R. 7 per cent. Bonds.
$4,000 Waterloo and Mad. R. 8 per cent. Bds.
$1,000 U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes.

Next regular sale THURSDAY, Feb. 12, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 52 William-st

U. S. GOVERNMENT SALE.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL
By order of the Ordnance Department,
On FRIDAY, 13th February,
AT No. 48 WORTH-ST.,
AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON.
4,959 BLACK WALNUT GUN STOCKS.
Terms of Sale—Cash on delivery, in Treasury Notes.
A sample of the goods can be seen at the Office of the Auctioneer, No. 36 Pine

UNITED STATES CHRISTIAN COMMISSION

A Tremendous Meeting at the Academy of Music.

GEN. SCOTT IN THE CHAIR.

Speeches by Rev. Dr. Tyng, Rev. Alexander Reed, Col. McKean, Major-Gen. Burnside, and Rev. J. T. Duryea.

The Academy of Music was filled to overflowing last evening on the occasion of the meeting in aid of the United States Christian Commission. The announcement that Gens. SCOTT and BURNSIDE would be present, attracted thousands who were unable to gain admittance to the building. Just before the commencement of the exercises, the Chairman of the New-York Committee, Mr. WM. E. DODGE, suggested to those present that it would much comport with the character of the occasion if the venerable Gen. SCOTT, who was about to take the Chair, should be received by the audience rising in silence, rather than by any other demonstration. Almost instantly Gen. SCOTT appeared, and the audience unanimously complied with the request. It was one of the most remarkable spectacles of a docile audience ever witnessed, for the desire to cheer the old hero was next to irrepressible. The few who attempted to depart from the desire of Mr. DODGE were promptly hushed, and Gen. SCOTT bowed his acknowledgments amid the most impressive stillness.

Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D., then opened the proceedings with prayer.

SPEECH OF GEN. SCOTT.

Gen. SCOTT said—

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The honor done me, on this occasion, in calling me to occupy this chair, upon an occasion of so much importance and worth, gladdens the heart of an old soldier, and fills him with gratitude and love. New-York has sent out her thousands upon thousands of brave sons, to fight the battles of our Constitution and Union, and has not forgot them upon their fall or upon their return home. Her care has been incessant. She has given them every aid, has cared for their families, watched over the wounded, sick, lame and halt upon their return. The objects of this Association will be explained to you by my colleague in the duties of the Chair, more fully than I shall attempt to give upon the occasion. With such a cause, that God will prosper our efforts and give us triumph, no Christian man can doubt.

REMARKS OF WILLIAM E. DODGE.

Gen. SCOTT was followed by Mr. WM. E. DODGE. He wished the audience could all have heard the remarks of their veteran friend, who had just spoken. They were there to let the soldiers know they had not been forgotten. The Commission were to gladly take their gifts to the sick and dying. The object of the meeting was to let the public know how they could contribute to the happiness of the soldier. They should learn how they could help the men who were battling for their country. It was a subject that claimed the attention and interest of all.

SPEECH OF REV. DR. TYNG.

Dr. TYNG said he was expected to say a great many things in a short address. He proceeded to indorse, in eloquent, terms the objects of the Association, depicting the magnitude of its work and the all-important duty devolving upon us all to meet the religious wants of the army. This American nation, said he, has a great Divine commission. Not for nothing are these glorious days of searching, settling, establishing, awakening, stirring up. Man made by God, for God, and to dwell with him forever is the centre of these duties. This nation has a great and exalted commission to fulfil. When every oppressed one is free, and every office of benevolence, humanity and sympathy are fulfilled, the work of this nation in the exercise of its commission will be manifested. There is a Divine judgment that will bring up nations as well as men to answer for the fulfillment of their commission. We cannot act in a Christian commission in connection with war, unless the warfare be also in the line of our National duty. We have already springing up around us the first buds of the harvest—at any rate, bulbs of promise starting forth from the frost-bound ground on every side of us. Do not say that freedom in the District of Columbia, freedom in the Territories, freedom by compensating the slaveholder in States that will have it, and by compulsion in the States that will not have it. These fruits are worth all the sorrow, all the suffering, all the horror and blood that they have cost. If there were any influence likely to lead us from a consciousness of the importance of the work, he believed it was the influence of treachery. He would say with CHANNING:

"Save, oh save me from a treacherous friend!"

They came to-night to welcome a man who had, from youth to age, done entirely his duty in the accomplishment of his commission. [Applause.] The work which the nation had before it must be accomplished if it took every man from the Potomac to the Lakes, and from the Rocky Mountains to Passamaquoddy Bay. How great then is the work of this commission?

After detailing the work of a young female member of his church, who had been engaged in the service of this commission, Dr. TYNG concluded as follows: "I often sit in my study and think of those who are guarding my life, my liberty, my family, even the sanctuary in which I preach. What rolled back from the destruction of Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New-York the dark hosts of revengeful and bloodthirsty men but that invincible wall of American hearts? I cannot but feel that all I can do for them should be done. Said CAREY, that splendid man who first set up the English Baptist Mission, alluding to those dark, deep shafts leading down to the coal mines, speaking to some friends who were with him: 'My brothers, we are going down into the dark, deep pit. You have hold of the rope—hold fast.' My friends, millions of bone of your bone and flesh of your flesh have gone forth into the dark, deep pit. You have hold of the rope. Hold it fast—hold it fast. Grasp it with all the energy of your will; with all the determination of your spirit; with unflinching effort; with patriotic devotion; with all the solemn consecration of our sacrifices; with all the truthful outpouring of heart; with love to God—with love that will bless ourselves by blessing others."

ADDRESS OF REV. ALEXADER REED.

Mr. REED said he was there to tell them his experiences on the battle-field. It was his duty to say that the Christian Commission was eighteen hundred and fifty years old. It was resuscitated, he believed, in 1861. Last Summer it was his privilege to go to the Peninsula to preach the gospel, distribute tracts, and aid, cheer and encourage the hearts of the soldiers. He also went to Antietam in company with seventy-four others and helped on the good work. He said there was much need in aiding the wounded and dying, and there were men thirsting and dying on the field of battle. Those wants would be supplied, but they should be supplied immediately. He knew not how many men were dying for want of help. By prayer, spiritual advice and aid, the Commission had done much service in awakening the feelings of the soldiers. It had been said to him that there were other societies already established who could do the work. But what they wanted was the leaven. The delegates of the Christian Commission go forth, and are always welcomed. The speaker related an instance of the intense suffering experienced by a dying soldier on the battle-field of Shiloh, and how he found comfort in singing the familiar hymn: "When I can read my title clear." He also related several affecting personal anecdotes of soldiers who had been comforted by the Commission. He had seen thousands of men who had not heard from home or friends for months. The dying word, the wish and the will of men, had often been indited by the light of the lanterns of the Commission, and sent to their friends and relatives. Both friends and rebels received aid from the Commission. The following letter was written by a wounded rebel at the Lacy House, Falmouth, Va.

DEAR FATHER AND MOTHER.—I am here wounded. My left leg has been amputated at about the middle of the thigh. I am very sick and cannot get well, and I am trying to prepare for death, for I am to die. I hope to meet you, Father and Mother, in the next world, if I should never meet you in this. It is very uncertain whether I shall live or not. Tell Mary Ann and Amelia and my little brothers when I am gone to be kind to you and try to live so we may meet in Heaven.

JAMES B. SOMMELL

The Speaker concluded by urging the audience to help the defenders of their country.

ADDRESS OF COL. M'KEON, M. C.

He would remark that his observations must necessarily be desultory. Brevity should be his principal merit. Like WESLEY on a certain occasion, he would make a short speech, because he did not have time to make a long one. He was of the opinion that this war might have been prevented. Did he startle them? There never was a war since the world began that might not have been prevented. When the barbarians swept down upon Rome, if the old Senators had allowed them to pull their noses, no one would have been hurt. If WARREN and his compatriots had not met the English on Bunker Hill, and fell with his face toward heaven; if PATRICK HENRY had not sung out the words, "give me liberty or give me death;" if WASHINGTON had not kept his patriotism and aid the Revolution would not have taken place. Upon the same principle this war might have been avoided; and he would say that had we been willing to submit to the exactions of the Secessionists, this war might have been avoided. If there was a single man in the assembly who would accept the avoidance under those circumstances let him stand up. The soldiers would follow HOOKER—[stamping and clapping]—they would follow BURNSIDE—[other demonstrations]—they would follow ROSECRANS, or any man who would lead them against the foe. They proposed sending religious matter to the army. He would not discourage that movement, but would recommend that the soldiers should be reminded by the reading matter sent to them of the important and holy struggle in which they were engaged. He had seen a regiment of men who were nearly exhausted from marching and fatigue duty, inspired with new hope by a few encouraging words addressed to them by their Colonel. He spoke of meeting on a ferry-boat, upon one occasion, when he was sick, Mrs. HARRIS, of Philadelphia, and the many kindnesses she extended to him. He had also met with the well-known philanthropist, CLEMENT C. BARCLY, of Philadelphia. He closed by showing how some people misconstrued and misinterpreted the Constitution.

ADDRESS OF REV. MR. GANSE.

He had been to Washington recently, and had noticed the results of the Commission. He made particular inquiries in regard to the eagerness of the soldiers for reading matter, and found that the thirst for religious information was unbounded. The same desire for books and literary matter was manifested by the sick and wounded in the hospitals of Aquia Creek. The Commission undertook to carry home into the camp. He closed by appealing to the sympathies of the people in behalf of the Commission.

SPEECH OF GEN. BURNSIDE.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: When I learned that this meeting was to be presided over by one whom I have always from boyhood loved to call my chief—one whom I have learned to admire—one of the noblest patriots and greatest Captains of our land—I determined that I would depart from the rule which I had laid down for myself, according to the wishes of some of my friends, by attending here this evening, and I promised at the same time to make a few remarks. Since I made that promise. I have been every night in a railroad car, and occupied during the day until this morning, when I returned here, and during this entire day I have been by a sick bed, so that, not being in the habit of speaking to as large audiences as this, you must excuse me if I say but a few words to you. I am glad that I came here this evening, because first, I hope that I am rendering some aid to this most Christian Association in the great labor of humanity toward the soldiers in the field, and I feel it my duty, on all occasions, to do all that I have in my power to strengthen the soldiers in the field, with whom I have been so lately connected in active service. No one knows better than I do the great value of the labors which are wrought by your Association, and no one knows better than I do, to-night, all the influence that it has upon our soldiers; no one knows better than I do the need that the hands of this Association should be strengthened, and particularly at a time like the present, when we are in anticipation of great events in the field. A few weeks may demonstrate more specially the need of the labors of your delegates in the field. Great battles must almost inevitably be fought within a few weeks. Large contending forces are in the presence of each other, and as soon as the elements will permit them to come in contact with each other, it is not only fair to suppose, but it is almost impossible to avoid a collision. If fact, it is necessary that there should be a collision, and that increases the necessity for your delegates in the field to be strengthened by your association, and that your association be strengthened by the sympathy and material aid of the public. I am glad therefore that I have come here this evening, because if by my influence, by my words, I can aid this Association, I shall be glad, because in doing that I strengthen the army in the field, and by strengthening the army in the field in whatever way, I am doing my duty and my pleasure—by strengthening the Government, and doing all in my power to sustain it under all circumstances. [Applause.] You may expect me to say a few words in reference to the condition of the army with which I have been so lately identified. A wrong impression is existing in the community with reference to that condition. Some persons are impressed with the idea that that army is in a demoralized state. That is not the case. The soldiers are as brave as ever they were. They are well clothed, well fed, well armed, and as long as they are well, are able to take care of themselves. Our officers are becoming more experienced every day. There is no demoralization in the field, which the conversation in the street and in private circles would indicate. *There is not that adherence to any special principle, to any special set of men, or laws, or parties among the soldiers, as some people indicate.* They remember and appreciate, and feel that while it is noble and grand to entertain personal friendship and personal love for their commander, they at the same time fully realize that it is ignominious and low to give a blind adherence to any man, to any name, or to any specific line of policy, either political or military. They are in the field to give their whole strength and energy in support of the Government. We make mistakes here at home which probably have done some harm, and yet to no great extent, and might do more if pursued but I think that our people in the main, when they find themselves wrong, will generally right themselves, and I think this mistake will be righted. Many discouraging letters have been written to soldiers in the field. We should try to correct that, and write encouraging letters. Many discouraging speeches have been made, and in some cases, public journalists have written discouraging paragraphs, which have fallen under their eyes, and some discouraging pamphlets have been written and sent to the soldiers. All these things have done harm, and many conversations related to them take place with the soldiers. I heard a man in Washington the other day, near me—he did not know me; I was in citizens dress and he was talking to half a dozen admirers about him—say that he wished and hoped to see the guillotine established again—he wanted to see the heads rolling from the block by the thousand. I heard another man, who was trying to show some special enthusiasm in favor of the Government—the Administration—and he was doing the Administration harm at the time. I heard another man, coming in the cars, last night, talking to a soldier, and he talked in a strain that I call treasonable. He was trying to impress this soldier with the idea that he ought not to return to his duty in the field—that this war had become a political war—that the President of the United States, only he used a very opprobrious epithet in speaking of him, was fighting for a political party—that these men were being sacrificed in the field for that purpose. This was wrong. That soldier did not seem to believe it. He did not seem to be of the same opinion, and I prayed that he would not be. There are mistakes in our private circle and in our intercourse every way. I think, at the same time, we should entertain opinions with reference to the policy of the Government. It is our duty to be temperate in our expressions, and use all the powers that we have within the limits of the Constitution to do our duty to the Government as it now is. We are fighting against the people of the South simply because they did not want to live under a President elected in accordance with the Constitution of the United States, and I know we would be doing very wrong to think for one moment, of course, of attempting to force the Government of the United States to give up what the Constitution gives it the right to do. The President of the United States has a right to maintain such people about him as he pleases. The Constitution gives him that. He has been elected for four years; half of his term is gone; if the people don't like him, at the end of four years they can change their policy. I do not mean to say by this that the people do not like him. I do not express my opinion. But these are the things that are demoralizing the army in the field—but they are not demoralizing it to any great extent. I am sure of that. It is demoralized probably no more than any large army in the field has been some time during its existence. And now you will pardon me if I simply close my remarks with the expression to you of my earnest and high appreciation of the value of the labors of your association, and I shall constantly pray to God that you may be prospered in this great work that is before you, and that our armies in the field may be strengthened for the work that is before them, and that our Government may be established in purity and peace.

Gen. BURNSIDE sat down amid repeated applause.

ADDRESS OF REV. J. T. DURYEA.

The soldiers stood between us and the dagger that aimed at our national life. The spirit of unity and brotherly love is the life that infuses itself into our inmost parts. The Union could not be severed without endangering the whole fabric. We must realize the one heart and one body politic of our country. The fearful danger of this crisis was the selfishness of the American people. God will purge it with hyssop or burn it out to make it pure. The soldiers stood in the field to protect their country, to enable them to take a place among the nations, and which gave them a place in history. The speaker paid a glowing tribute to the patriotism of New-England, and spoke of the many sons she had sent into the field. The American people should be aroused at the sacrifice made by public men, and the willingness of others to put down this rebellion, to exert their utmost energies to speed on the good cause.

Mr. Geo. H. STEWART, of Philadelphia, was then introduced to the audience, and made some brief and appropriate remarks—after which the audience was dismissed with a benediction by Rev. Dr. SHEDD.

Ship Burned.

BOSTON, Sunday, Feb. 8.

The ship *Scotland*, Capt. LUNT, for Montevideo, with a cargo of kerosene oil and lumber, at anchor in the stream, took fire last night, and was burned to the water's edge. The cargo was fully insured.

Non Arrival of the Europa.

HALIFAX, Sunday, Feb. 8—9 P. M.

No signs of the steamship *Europa*, from Liverpool Jan. 24, *via* Queenstown 25th. Weather cloudy and mild.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Capture of Rebels Flying from Fort Donelson.

The expedition under Gens. DAVIS and MORGAN, sent in pursuit of FORREST and WHEELER's retreating force, returned this evening. Seven miles this side of Charlotte, we captured thirty prisoners, also Col. CARROLL and Major RUMBRANT, of FORREST's Staff.

A number of paymasters have arrived and will soon commence paying off the troops.

Trains will run to Murfreesboro early this week.

The Late Movement on the Rappahannock—Gen. Woodbury and the Engineer Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS ENGINEER BRIGADE.
NEAR FALMOUTH, Tuesday, Feb. 3, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A copy of your issue of the 27th ult. has just been placed in my hands. It contains a letter dated Washington, Jan. 24, in which the commanding officer of the Engineer Brigade, and, by implication, the brigade itself, is severely censured, as being in part responsible for the failure of the second attempt to cross the Rappahannock. As an officer of the brigade, I desire on my own behalf, and on behalf of those connected with it, to protest against the false position in which we are placed in this correspondence, and to set forth the true facts in the case—with which, from my position as Assistant Adjutant-General of the brigade, I am probably better acquainted than any other officer, save the General Commanding.

On the morning of the 20th ult. orders were sent through our staff officers, to the officers in charge of the several pontoon trains to move up their trains in the vicinity of Banks' Ford. Within somewhat less than a mile of the proposed crossing was an open field, in full view of the enemy from the opposite side of the river, and through which the trains were compelled to pass to reach their assigned positions. It was necessary, therefore, that the trains should not pass this exposed spot till after dusk. This fact was known to the officers in charge, and their movements made in accordance.

On the afternoon of the same day Gen. WOODBURY moved his headquarters to the immediate vicinity of the ford, and was on the spot, with all his staff, at 3 P. M. At 7½ P. M. the rain commenced falling heavily, at which time the position of affairs, as regarded the pontoon trains, was as follows:

Maj. SPAULDING, Fiftieth New-York Engineers, in charge of two trains of twenty-two boats each, had moved up one of his trains beyond the open field alluded to, while the other was about passing it.

Lieut.-Col. MAGRUDER, Fifteenth New-York Engineers, whose train had been stationed near the United States Ford, for the purpose of misleading the enemy as to the point of crossing, and who, to keep up the deception, delayed his starting till 4 P. M., had arrived within less than a half mile of the open field.

Capt. SLOSSON, Fifteenth New-York Engineers, in charge of a fourth train, having been somewhat delayed on the road while awaiting the passage of the columns of infantry, had reached Gen. FRENCH's headquarters, about three and a half miles from the ford.

There was still a fifth train, under Lieut. CROSS, of the regular Engineers, which was also several miles back from the ford on the river road. Such were the positions of the several trains when the rain commenced.

Could they have been on the ground by daylight, as it was intended they should be, had it not rained?

I answer, yes. Although one or two of the trains did not move as rapidly as was expected, the roads being occupied by troops; still, by making an extra effort, they might have been brought through.

Maj. SPAULDING, in an official report to these Headquarters, states: "I could easily, had it not rained, and had I not been delayed by the artillery, have had my pontoons and material on the ground by 10 o'clock P. M.;" and Lieut.-Col. MAGRUDER states: "Had there been no rain, the trains would have been at the rendezvous before 12 P. M.;" so that there would have been on the ground by 12 o'clock that night, three complete bridge trains, comprising sixty-six boats. These officers are experienced and efficient, and know what they affirm. I do not hesitate, therefore, to say that the trains would have been on the ground at the time required, had not the unforeseen obstacle of the rain intervened. As it was, Maj. SPAULDING succeeded in getting through one complete train by 11 P. M., and seven or eight boats of his second train, so that by daylight the next morning there were at hand about thirty boats, just double the number stated in your letter; and these, too, were *not* placed "in full view of the enemy," but carefully screened by bushes and young trees set up for the purpose on the day previous, by Gen. WOODBURY's orders.

By 10 A. M., of the 21st, the roads became all but impassable, and the pontoons could be moved only by placing one or two hundred men on each boat; in this manner several brigades were employed during the day in getting forward those which were behind. The delay occasioned by the rain, however, prevented surprise, and it was not until late in the afternoon that Gen. WOODBURY advised that the attempt be abandoned.

It is stated in your letter that our General "spent a good deal of his time on Tuesday in demonstrating that the chances of failure were nineteen out of twenty." This statement, from whatever source the information was derived, is without the slightest foundation and wholly untrue. There may have been some general officers who thus thought and spoke, and honestly too, but to no one in the army are the words in question less applicable than to Gen. WOODBURY. On all occasions, in the presence of his Staff, in the presence of the officers of the brigade, and, I feel assured, in the presence of the councils at general headquarters, he upheld the feasibility of the attempt and the almost certainty of success. It was not till the roads became utterly impassable that he changed his opinion. No General officer in the army performed as much preliminary work as Gen. WOODBURY, or took a deeper interest in this undertaking. I feel confident in saying that his personal reconnoissances of the river from its forks to Port Royal have been more frequent, careful, and minute than those of any other officer of the army. The only complete topographical map of this portion of the river—the map furnished the Grand Division Commanders on the day of the movement—was compiled under his directions, from surveys made by himself and his officers. By his direction new roads were opened, screens placed along the banks, and every step taken to insure the success of the attempt. His staff officers had been kept upon the ground eight or ten days previous to direct the necessary preparations, to keep a careful watch on the opposite shore, and to report promptly any change in the position of the enemy's forces, or any additional works they might put up.

Gen. WOODBURY has always approved of attacking Richmond by this route, and maintained its practicability. He has always maintained, too, that the Rappahannock could be crossed, and that successfully, either above or below Fredericksburgh; his words and written record establish this. I therefore repeat, he is the last officer in the army to whom the words quoted above could be ascribed.

It has been common of late to hold the pontoons responsible for every failure, to make them the scapegoat for everybody's sins, exemplifying the old adage, "give a dog a bad name," &c. Now, whatever may be our faults or shortcomings, we do not wish to be saddled with those for which we are not accountable, or held responsible for events or unforeseen chances over which we have no control. I do not write these lines *ex-officio*, or at the solicitation or with the knowledge of any officer whatever of the brigade. I write them on my own responsibility, with the single wish that justice may be done.

To the soldier, Mr. Editor, there is nothing dearer than his reputation, and I trust your own sense of honor will correct the erroneous statements made with reference to the brigade and its commanding officer, and give the same publicity to this letter as to the lines that called it forth.

Yours &c.,
H. W. BOWERS,
Ass't. Adj. Gen., Engineer Brigade.

[We very cheerfully publish the above letter from a highly intelligent and responsible source. Some of its most important statements are directly contrary to what we have understood and still believe to be the facts. But as their accuracy can only be tested by official documents not yet accessible to the public, it would be quite useless at present and in their absence to enter upon any controversy in regard to them. We submit the letter, therefore, to the public without further remark, reserving to some future occasion any criticism which may then seem to be essential to the formation of a proper public judgment.—ED. TIMES.]

FROM THE SOUTHERN COAST.

Arrival of the United States Gunboats Circassian and Water Witch.

The United States steam gunboats *Circassian*, Commander WM. B. EATON, and *Water Witch*, Lieutenant Commanding AUSTON PENDERGRAFT, arrived at this port last night, from Port Royal 30th ult., and Fortress Monroe 6th inst. The *Water Witch* has been six months in commission, doing active duty in the South Atlantic blockading squadron, and returns for repairs. The following is a list of her officers:

Lieut. Commanding, AUSTON PENDERGRAST; Executive Officer, S. W. Buck; Acting Master, H. S. Kimball; Ensign, J. M. Forsyth; Acting Paymaster, L. G. Billing; Acting Surgeon, W. H. Pierson; First Assistant Engineer, Samuel Gunther; Third Assistant Engineers, John Cooper and John Overu; Acting Master's Mates, A. D. W. Parson, James Bigby; Surgeon's Steward, Cooper Barratt; Paymaster, Wm. S. Wilkins.

The *Circassian* brings six of the officers of the rebel steamer *Huntress*, that was burned off Charleston on Jan. 17, by her cargo of cotton being stowed too near the boilers. The *Huntress'* officers were as follows:

Capt. H. D. BREMOND, formerly of the United States Navy, and First Lieutenant of the rebel steamer *Florida*, since; Executive Officer, Mr. GLASS, (burned to death;) Second Officer, E. M. BLACK; Paymaster, W. S. BESON; Chief Engineer, THOMAS R. SCOTT; First Assistant Engineer, —— DUNBAR; Second Assistant Engineer, —— CHAPMAN.

She had two passengers on board, Mr. J. M. VERNON, formerly editor of the New-Orleans *Picayune*, and Mr. THOS. STEERS, of Richmond, the principal owner of the steamer and cargo, which was valued at $150,000, and consisted of 320 bales of cotton, &c. The above gentlemen, with the exception of the Paymaster and Mr. BLACK, are now prisoners on board the *Circassian*.

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE CIRCASSIAN.

Commander, WM. B. EATON; Executive Officer, Geo. Ferris; Sailing-Master, Henry Churchill; Surgeon, James B. Caikins; Paymaster, Geo. Snowdon Redfield; Chief Engineer, Samuel N. Hartwell; Ensigns, D. C. Reils and John H. Aukers; Second Assistant Engineers, William Tipton and Thomas F. Lewis; Third Assistant Engineers, John P. Cloyd, S. F. Silsby and Frank R. Thurleur; Master's Mates, Henry Oakey, S. E. Young and Robt. Pendeleury; Paymaster's Clerk, J. Bayard Redfield; Paymaster's Steward, Theo. F. Park; Surgeon's 1st Steward, D. M. Le Forman; 2d do., Robt. F. Odell; Yeoman, Chas. T. Aborn; Captain's Clerk, N. M. Bassett.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

LECTURES ON HEALTH—TO LADIES.—Mrs. M. A. DIXON JONES, M. D., is giving a course of five lectures on Physiology and the Laws of Health, especially treating of the diseases of women and children. The course commenced on Tuesday last in the lecture-room of the Forty-third-street M. E. Church, near Eighth-avenue. The second lecture will be given on the 11th inst., at the same place and same hour. The subjects will be illustrated by skeleton, manikin, maps, &c. Ladies can in no more profitable manner spend an hour or two in the afternoon than in listening to the instructive and entertaining lectures of this accomplished lady.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.—SIMON STEIN, Esq., proposes to deliver a course of four lectures on, at this time, a most interesting theme, "Political Economy." The first lecture will be given in the large hall of the Cooper Institute, this evening, commencing at 8 o'clock. From an examination of the syllabus of each lecture, we are persuaded Mr. STEIN will handle the science in such a manner as to be agreeable to those who attend. Following the Introductory, the subjects discussed will include Labor, Exchange, Supply and Demand, and Money Government. The remaining discourses will be delivered on each succeeding Monday evening.

LARCENY FROM THE PERSON—STEALING A GOLD WATCH.—JOHN KAIN, a youth only nineteen years old, living at No. 3 Henry-street, was arrested by Officer COX, charged with stealing a gold watch valued at $100, from Mr. CHARLES G. SWAN, of the Astor House. The latter makes oath that while passing through the street KAIN pressed against and pushed him, and suspecting his assailant as being a thief, Mr. SWAN seized hold of KAIN. At the same time he missed his watch, which had been wrenched from the ring. The accused was taken before Justice DOWLING, and committed to the Tombs for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

PHRENOLOGICAL LECTURES.—FOWLER & WELLS announce a course of six lectures on Phrenology and Physiology at the New Temperance Hall, corner of Fulton and Pineapple streets, Brooklyn; to be given by S. R. WELLS and NELSON SIZER, commencing to-night at 8 o'clock. The reputation of these gentlemen is of the highest, and we are assured the lectures will be most instructive and entertaining.

FORTY DAYS IN JERUSALEM.—Mr. W. W. WILLIAMS, who has been privilegd to breathe the holy air of Jerusalem for the space of forty days, proposes to tell his audience to-night his experiences at that place. The lecture will be illustrated by maps, charts, pictures and costumes, and will be given in the hall corner of Broadway and Forty-seventh-street, at 7½ o'clock.

FIRE AT STATEN ISLAND.—A fire broke out Saturday, about 6½ o'clock, in the Vanderbilt Landing Ferry-house, Staten Island, which destroyed the building, with its contents, and also several small shanties and sheds adjoining the dock upon which the ferry-house was situated.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FATAL RESULT OF AN AFFRAY.—Coroner NORRIS held an inquest, on Saturday, upon the body of THOMAS MILLER, who died the night previous, from the effect of injuries sustained in an affray in BURDON's iron foundry, Front-street, about two months since. It appears that JAMES MCLAUGHLIN and JAMES LYNCH got into a quarrel, and commenced fighting. The deceased interfered, when JAMES MARTIN also took part, and was knocked down by MCLAUGHLIN. He jumped up, and seizing a bar of iron, made a pass at MCLAUGHLIN, but missing him, struck MILLER on the head, fracturing his skull. The injury was not supposed to be of a fatal character at the time, and MARTIN, who was arrested, was released from custody. Lately, MILLER began to fail, and finally died. MARTIN has left the city. The jury rendered a verdict that THOMAS MILLER came to his death from a blow from a bar of iron in the hands of JAMES MARTIN.

RENAMING THE STREETS.—The Common Council Committee, to whom was referred the matter of changing the names of the Brooklyn streets, give notice that they have prepared their report, in which it is proposed that no proper name shall, in any case, be duplicated, and therefore publish a list of the names of 169 streets, alleys and places which are duplicated and required to be known by other names. Among the principal thoroughfares are Fulton and Atlantic streets, which will probably be changed to Fulton and Atlantic avenues, their entire length. There are now no less than seven Washington streets, avenues and places; three Jefferson streets, three Johnson streets, five Union streets, four Franklin streets, &c. The Committee invite the attendance of persons interested at their meetings, on the 10th and 17th insts.

BROOKLYN CITY MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths last week was 119, mainly from the following causes: Consumption, 14; croup and diptheria, 10 each; hydrocephalus, 9; convulsions, infantile, 8; inflammation of the lungs, 6; remittent fever, congestion of the brain, 5 each; congestion of the lungs, 4; bronchitis and marasmus, infantile, 3 each; typhus fever and scarlet fever, 1 each; murdered, 1; &c. Adults, 30; children, 89. Under one year of age, 19. Natives of United States, 97; Ireland, 12; Germany, 5; England and Sweden, 2 each; unknown, 1.

BOLD ROBBERIES.—On Saturday evening, two men in a wagon drove up in front of STARK's grocery-store, No. 133 Court-street, and alighting, lifted a barrel of sugar upon the vehicle, and drove off. The barrel contained 216 pounds, and was valued at $34 56. Shortly thereafter, two fellows, probably the same, drove up in front of LENTSTROM's store, No. 358 Atlantic-street, and seized three pieces of cloth, valued at $40, with which they took their departure. Mr. LENTSTROM witnessed the transaction, but was unable to overtake the thieves.

THE COURTS.—The February term of the Kings County Supreme Court, General Term, will be commenced to-day before Judges BROWN, LOTT and SCRUGHAM.

The term calendar of the Brooklyn City Court, will be taken up on the third and fourth weeks of this month.

The Court of Sessions will resume the trial of criminal causes to-morrow (Tuesday.)

BODY OF A CHILD EXHUMED.—On Saturday, while some men were opening some ground in the rear of No. 137 Leonard-street, E. D., they discovered a mahogany coffin containing the remains of a child, about six years old. The lower limbs were decomposed, but the head, arms and chest were in a comparative state of preservation. An investigation will be held by the Coroner.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—By the upsetting of a wagon, on Saturday, two boys named MERKLE, residing at No. 50 Montrose-avenue, E. D., were seriously injured. JACOB sustained a fracture of both legs, and PHILLIP had one broken, and sustained other injuries.

NEW-JERSEY.

GREAT WRESTLING MATCH FOR $1,400.—A wrestling match took place at the Hudson House, Jersey City, on Saturday afternoon, between F. D. BUNNELL, of Chenango County, N. Y., and Lieut. AINESWORTH, of Hartford, Conn., for $700 a side. The terms of the match were a collar and elbow hold, best in three, time to be called every fifteen minutes, allowing five minutes for rest, and one hour intervene between each fall. BUNNELL won the first fall, (upon which it is said that he had $800 bet,) after six minutes' contest. On the second trial, after time had been called, and the contestants had taken hold, BUNNELL let go with one hand, and was in the act of handing his cap to a man near by, when AINESWORTH improved the opportunity and threw him. "Foul" was claimed by some of the spectators, of whom there were about 200 present. Considerable discussion followed, when it was finally settled by BUNNELL giving in that it was a fair fall. Previous to this, it is said, the judges declared off all outside bets, and, upon the settlement of the second fall, declared them on again, which, it is claimed in sporting circles, they had no right to do. The third fall resulted in favor of AINESWORTH, who, of course, won the main bet.

SHOOTING MATCH.—A shooting match for $250 a side, between JOHN TAYLOR, of Jersey City, and JOHN CORNELL, of Delaware County, was concluded on Saturday, after three days' contest, and resulted in favor of TAYLOR. Mr. TAYLOR killed seventy-eight birds out of one hundred, and CORNELL killed seventy-five. At the close of the second day CORNELL was three birds ahead. Over $1,000 changed hands on the result.

CONVICTED.—The trial of MARGARET ROSE, (colored,) in the Hudson County Court, indicted on a charge of murdering and concealing her illegitimate child, was concluded on Saturday. There was no evidence to show that the child's death was caused by violence, and the jury brought in a verdict of guilty of concealing its birth.

The Delmonico Meeting.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the TIMES of yesterday, (Sunday,) under the head of "Peace Party," my name is introduced with some erroneous statements, to which I propose to make a brief reply in the New-York *Evening Post* of this afternoon. Let me refer your readers to that journal, the errors having originated with one of its reporters.

SIDNEY E. MORSE.

CORRECTION.—In the list of the Assemblymen named as a Committee upon Railroads, in the TIMES of Thursday, Mr. TALLMAN was described as a "Republican." It is hardly necessary to point out the error. Mr. TALLMAN is a member of the Democratic party.

[Advertisement.]
CARD.
METROPOLITAN HOTEL.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1863.

As it has been published in most of the papers throughout the country that our prices have been advanced to $3 per day, we wish to state that the charges at the Metropolitan Hotel will remain the same as heretofore, $2 50 PER DAY. We can pay expenses at that price, and are willing to work for nothing in war times. SIMON LELAND & Co.

[Advertisement.]
Diarrhœa and Dysentery will decimate the volunteers far more than the bullets of the enemy, therefore let every man see to it that he carries with him a full supply of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. Their use in India and the Crimea saved thousands of British soldiers. Only 25 cents per box. 213

[Advertisement.]
PHRENOLOGY IN BROOKLYN.—FOWLER & WELLS announce a course of six lectures on Phrenology and Physiology at the new Temperance Hall, corner Fulton and Pineapple streets, commencing Monday evening, Feb. 9, and continuing every evening during the week. Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25c., or $1 for the Course. Examinations daily at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
SEE
FOOTE'S
PATENT UMBRELLA LOCK STAND,
At WHEELER & WILSON'S,
No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Sheldrake, for Havana.—Mr. Nicholas Slamon, Mr. Edward Stocker and servant, J. Fraschieris, A. Cain, lady and servant, B. Blotte, F. Meyer, Mr. De Courcie, J. C. Brown, A. S. Nicolassen, James White, Mr. M. Fisher, Miss Ellen Herron, Mrs. S. Spooner and child, Miss C. De Rossie and servant, Edwin Guard, Idel Conrad, Pierre Abby, Thomas Shields, Edwin and servant, C. De Medilha Cell, C. Ribes.

Passengers Arrived.

FEB. 7.—*In steamship Hansa, from Bremen and Southampton.*—C. F. Hackscher, lady and son, E. Bueno, G. A. Caera, F. Ulrichs, James Erhard and lady, W. Scott Keyes, Samuel Emery, J. Morise, lady and child, A. Schwartz, O. Practorious, E. Dieterlin, L. Hartz, F. Fohr, W. Simon, Elizabeth Knab, M. F. Bernard, C. Baschen, G. Haesloop, G. Callmeyer, A. Grau, J. Buckley and lady, Dr. Krause and lady, M. Griffing and lady, T. H. Meyer and lady, M. Stevens, lady and child, E. Becker and lady, M. Stalybrass and lady, B. C. Vickery and son, Peter Funch, A. Bunner, H. Von Kosidski, O. Hartleben, Elise Schmidt, O. L. Becker, James Schmidt, E. Wilhermusdoffer, C. Berns and lady, H. Lucknow and lady, J. Ottenheimer, B. Tupper, S. Baker, C. Metertens, T. H. Bowditch, R. Fromantana, Adele Adlair, Louis Lownsbery, A. Terge, J. LeCamus, Jacob Schneider, L. Gangloff, Eulalia Pallet.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 02 | Sun sets.... 5 28 | Moon rises.. 11 43
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..11 11 | Gov. Island..12 00 | Hell Gate.. 1 22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Feb. 8.

Arrived.

Steamship Hansa, (Brem.) Von Santen, Bremen Jan. 18, and Southampton Jan. 22, at 4 P. M., with mdse. and 141 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Has experienced very heavy westerly gales the entire passage; lost all the quarter boats and nearly all the sails, had wheel-house stove in, and is badly damaged about the deck.

U. S. steam transport Canonicus, Borden, Fall River for Hilton Head.

Steamer Diamond State, Nickle, Newbern, N. C., via Fortress Monroe, where she landed her mails and passengers. In ballast U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steam transport Thomas Sparks, Allen, Newbern, N. C., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport George Peabody, Graham, Washington, D. C., and 46 hours from Cape Henry, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. transport Pocahontas, Geoghan, Beaufort, N. C., via Fortress Monroe 35 hours, in ballast, with passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Feb. 5, 30 miles N. of Cape Lookout, passed a Monitor in tow of a U. S. gunboat, bound S.

Steamer Ospray, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner